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ROOSEVELT ON "JAP" RIGHTS Second Message Maintains Stand for Observance of Treaty

For the second time since the opening of the present session President Roosevelt has called the attention of Congress to the Japanese question growing out of the exclusion of children of the milords' subjects from the public schools of San Francisco. Once again in a special message submitted to the Senate and House, the President emphasizes his determination to enforce "the suzerainty of the land," which in this particular case is our treaty with Japan, guaranteeing Japanese residents perfect protection of their persons and property.

Accompanying the President's brief message is Secretary Metcalf's report based on a personal investigation of the situation in San Francisco, dated Nov. 26 last. This report deals not only with the school question, but dwells upon systematic discrimination against Japanese on the coast by organization influence and with attitude toward Japanese by reason of which the investigator declares to be a feeling of racial hostility.

Most significant things in the President's message, his calling to special attention the last year in Secretary Metcalf's report. This year before striking even the President's intention to employ military powers if necessary to protect Japanese in their treaty rights. "All considerations may move a nation, every consideration of duty in the preservation of our institutions, every consideration of the fifty years or more of close friendship with the Empire of Japan, would not, however, seem to me of the same importance as the protection of the subjects of Japan."

A great deal of pondering upon this statement which President Roosevelt has made during the few hours since the message and report were transmitted to Congress. There has been considerable reading between the lines and a lot of enumerating of "considerations which may move a nation."

One consideration that may move a nation, it is pointed out, is the wisdom of maintaining friendly relations with a great world power, of guarding against any break of the amity which has existed between the United States and that power ever since it emerged from its ancient seclusion hardly more than half a century ago.

Right now the military experts of Europe are predicting war between the United States and Japan at some time in the not very distant future. Just what will bring about the threatened conflict at arms the war prophets do not state clearly, but the feeling seems to be ripe around the strategy boards of the world that commercial or racial jealousies will in some manner develop the overt act that will sever diplomatic relations and start the carnage.

Does this fear of the future dwell with the present national administration? Is one of the questions that is being asked, and is this fear one of the "considerations that may move a nation?"

There is strong belief that possibly this consideration from the national point of view has been forcibly brought to the attention of California statesmen since the outbreak of Pacific coast criticism upon the President's original views on the Japanese question were expressed in his annual message to Congress.

POSTAL SUGGESTIONS.

For Those Who Will Send Presents Through the Mails.

Christmas since the fall of the beautiful does not appear nearly so far away as it did just a few days ago. And as a matter of fact it will not be very long until the Christmas bells are ringing and Christmas carols will once more be sung. And it will be even a shorter time until the post offices will be stacked full of packages being sent to loved ones. Christmas packages are always gauged to reach their destination the evening before Christmas. Thousands upon thousands of packages will be carried to the post office and then the troubles of the mail man begin, and continue for not less than two weeks and possibly a little longer.

How tempting it is for one sending a Christmas parcel to just to write a few lines and put them on the inside of the package. But when one does this he is subject to a fine of \$10. Uncle Sam says it must not be done. Any writing to be sent by mail is first class matter with Uncle Sam and must not be inserted in packages containing second class matter. This distinction is sharp and a large amount of trouble for the sender as well as for the postmaster can be avoided if the sender will take a minutes' time to think.

Now here is what Uncle Sam says in regard to the matter: "Parties mailing packages of merchandise should be particular about placing writing in packages, as the department expects postmasters to have all packages examined."

Section 484 of the postal laws and regulations provides that any person who shall knowingly conceal or enclose any matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, and deposit or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than would be charged for both higher and lower class matter shall for every such offense be liable to a fine of \$10.

DEATH OF EGBERT HISERODT

An Old Resident of This Vicinity Passed Away.

On Monday morning of this week occurred the death of Egbert Hiserodt, an old and respected resident of this community at his home just north of town, at the age of seventy-nine years. His death although not unexpected, came as a shock to the family and friends. For over a year he has been in failing health and for the past few months was most of the time confined to the house.

Egbert Hiserodt was born on the 25th day of November, 1827, in Columbia county, New York, and came west in 1845. In the early 50's he crossed the plains to California.

On November 15, 1893 he was united in marriage to Margaret Theresa Murphy at Salem, Wisconsin, and every since has made his home in this vicinity.

He leaves to mourn his loss three sons and two daughters: Albert J. Hiserodt, of Kenosha, Wis., Glen A. Hiserodt and Mrs. Fred P. Howe of West Pullman, Ill., John G. Hiserodt and Mrs. Charles Alvers, of Antioch, besides two brothers and two sisters, James Hiserodt and Mrs. Egbert Thompson in Dutchess county, New York, Mrs. Wm. Wiley of Annawan, Illinois and Lee Hiserodt of Salem, Wis.

The funeral was held at the home on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. F. McNamer officiating. Interment at the Liberty cemetery.

International Love Making

The Germans' overtures to the entente cordiale have been wanting in tact. The velvet gloves which blonde Germania has endeavored to put on have cracked too soon and failed to hide the mailed fist. As an English diplomatist once remarked, the Germans succeed in everything except love making.—Le Temps.

BOLD HIGHLAND PARK ROBBERY

Home of Dr. Watson is Invaded by Professional Thieves

One of the boldest burglaries in the history of Highland Park was committed Sunday evening between the hours of 5:00 and 8:30 on the residence of Dr. James Watson, the dentist. Mrs. Watson is away visiting relatives and the doctor takes his meals at Dr. John F. Beaumont's his neighbor. The doctor and Mr. Morgan had spent the afternoon in his house till about 5 o'clock when he locked the doors and went over to Dr. Beaumont's for an early tea, after which he naturally sat down with the Beaumont family and chatted and listened to Mrs. Beaumont's exquisite piano playing till about half past eight when he went home. As he ascended the porch steps he discovered the front door was open, but supposing he had carelessly left it unfastened, he went in, when he saw the back door was open also, and he saw a window open too. He then thought it was time to turn on a light and then he saw that disorder and chaos reigned in his house. Dishes and drawers in china closets and pantry were in disorder and table linen diled.

Going upstairs, the drawers of the dressers in all the chambers were lying about in wild confusion, their contents strewn on the floors, beds torn all to pieces, mattresses ripped up—in fact everything was out of place and Mrs. Watson's private writing desk was broken open, as she left it locked. After the first flush of surprise was over, the doctor set out to take an inventory of his losses, and to his great joy they footed up almost nothing. Remembering the burglary of Jack Harmon's house one block away, last spring, when over \$1,000 worth of silver was stolen, Mrs. Watson, before she left on her visit, picked up all hers and put it into the safety vault and that escaped. The doctor's clothes would not fit, there was no plum pudding nor mince pie in the house, and so took nothing. No trace of the burglars.

BOILED WINE TASTED GOOD.

Champagne Heated in the San Francisco Fire Has Fine Flavor.

At the time of the San Francisco fire 100,000 quart bottles of choice California champagne boiled for over 48 hours in 3,000,000 gallons of sherry. The result was the production of 10,000 quarts of champagne of rare flavor at a cost, however, never before expended on a like quantity.

The sherry was contained in 80,000 gallon casks on the upper floors of the building of the California Wine association. The fire destroyed the casks and the flood of sherry poured into the cellars, where were stored the 100,000 bottles of wine. The fury of the flames soon heated the sherry to boiling point, and the boiling continued for two days and nights. When cooled the sherry was found to be filled with extraneous matter and worthless, so it was pumped out into the streets. Then it was found that 10,000 of the bottles of champagne were unbroken, and that the unparalleled process had imparted to the wine rare flavor. Wine experts are now testing out the "boiling process" and the result may be a revolution of the methods of this industry.

"Pamela" the First Novel.

A great branch of literature, undoubtedly the most widely popular, and one in which England showed the way to the world, is the novel. In the year 1740 readers were delighted with a new kind of book, a prose romance, not of legend, but of their own day and manners. It was the pioneer novel, called "Pamela," the work of Samuel Richardson, a London printer, and the great success it met with soon brought forth a host of others.

WOMEN IN BANKING FIELD

Feminine Financiers a Promise of the Near Future.

When women began, a few decades ago, to invade the professions of law and medicine, the new departure was widely and anxiously debated, and doubts were expressed in many high quarters whether the body politic could stand the shock of such innovations upon established customs. But the world has gone on revolving just as it did before, and society now refuses to admit that it has been undisturbed by the woman doctor or the woman lawyer. In nearly every line of business save finance women have also been distinguishing themselves for some years. But while thousands of women are managing their private fortunes with sound business judgment and thousands of others successfully engaging in commercial ventures, the number of professional financiers of the feminine gender, the Hetty Greens of the broker's office and the banking concern, is still small, and the woman who manages other folks' capital as a business is so rare as to cause comment whenever she makes a public appearance. But women are not long to be kept out of finance. Here and there the newspapers tell of a woman bank president or cashier who is loyally supported and kept in office by the male trustees because of her proved competency and fidelity.—Tacoma Ledger.

Carrying Reform Too Far.

Spelling reformers will perhaps think that an English bootman has gone a little too far. He has bought a motor launch, which he calls Expediency, and spells the name XPDNCO.

BATTLE TO SAVE BURIED MINER

Remarkable Efforts to Reach Entombed Man Seem in Vain

One of the most remarkable and exciting efforts on record to save the life of one man is likely to prove a failure. When the rescuing party, which is digging its way laboriously, reaches the spot where A. B. Hicks, the entombed miner, at Bakersfield, Cal., is lying it is feared only a corpse will be found. Or, if the man be still alive, it seems likely he will have become a maniac.

Hicks is losing courage, and at times is overcome by terror and despair, the watchers at the half-inch iron tube which connects him with the outer world report.

Excitement is so great that almost all work is suspended in the vicinity. Thousands of persons stand most of the day near the spot where the rescuers are at work. Workmen have deserted their tasks, women their household duties and school children their classes to get the latest news.

Songs from the phonograph, stories and the news of the day were sent through the tube all day long, but Hicks could not enjoy them. Miners shouted down jokes and laughed uproariously, but the prisoner groaned or cried out in terror.

Late Tuesday afternoon it was estimated that the rescuers had about eight feet to go before the entombed miner could be reached. This eight is almost entirely through solid rock, and great care has to be taken to prevent the entire mass of earth and stone from falling and crushing the buried man and the rescuing party.

The accident in which Hicks was buried alive and five of his comrades were killed occurred at the huge shaft of the Edison company's power plant in Kern River Canyon.

The walls of the tunnel gave way, burying the men beneath thousands of tons of earth. Twenty other miners narrowly escaped with their lives.

The third day after the disaster laborers engaged in clearing away the debris were attracted by continued rappings which seemed to come from the rails along which they were working. One man, more experienced than the others in the miners' signal code, seized a hammer and answered the rappings on the rail. Immediately the sharp blows from the buried signaler assumed a meaning full of import, and it was learned that he was alive, but injured and nearly starved.

Digging operations ceased and laborers were sent for a section of long pipe. From the rappings the buried man was found to be imprisoned just beneath the tramway. The pipe was driven into the shaft and quickly sunk along the line which, it was thought, would connect with the entombed man's prison.

The end of the pipe entered the pit within a few inches of his head. Through it he was enabled to talk with those above ground and his name learned. Water and liquid foods were poured down the pipe.

Hicks informed his fellow workmen that he was caught under the car used to carry supplies down the shaft. In the cave-in the car had wedged tightly above him, leaving him only room in which to turn around. He said that the men who were buried with him died of their injuries. Hicks said he had obtained air through a small crevice made by one of the rails.

NOT FREE OF SUPERSTITION.

We, of Modern Times, Cling Fondly to Absurd Beliefs.

The story of the prima donna who would not sing until her mascot, the stag's head, was installed over her chimney piece is a type of modern superstition. We are quite as credulous this twentieth century as our forefathers of medieval times.

What woman does not believe one of her gowns to be lucky and the other unlucky? How many refuse to don opals, while others carry a fétich in the shape of a crooked spinnaker or rusty nail, a lucky shamrock, or a hideous little silver pig about them? Everywhere superstition meets one. It is awfully unlucky to break a looking glass, Friday is a bad day to start on a journey, Sunday is the day that all the best things in life have happened to one; these are some of the sayings that reach one's ears habitually.

Curious legends and curses hang about houses and families. In one case a belief was current that the owners of a particular place would never have male heirs to succeed them in direct line. The house was sold twice to different owners, and the curse always came true. The present proprietor has only daughters and no male relative to continue the line. These are, no doubt, coincidences, but they are curious nevertheless, and probably have originated from some definite cause.

IN THE INTERESTS OF TRUTH.

Evidence of Witness Was Somewhat Rough on the Lawyer.

"I wish to know," said the attorney for the plaintiff, who was cross-examining these witnesses, "just what the defendant said when my client told him he was a bigamist, and that the facts had been found out?" "He didn't say anything," answered the witness.

"Well, what did he do?"

"He acted kind o' hasty."

"I want to know exactly how he acted."

"Want me to show you?"

"Yes."

The witness suddenly reached over, grabbed the attorney by the hair, threw him down on the floor, and proceeded to hammer him.

"This is the way he acted," he said, "till the other fellow interfered. Some of you chaps pull me off, will you?"

It was tough on the lawyer, but it won the case for him.

The Mother-in-Law Again.

Smith—I never could understand all these mother-in-law jokes. I've always considered Mrs. Smith's mother a Heaven-sent blessing.

Jones—You don't mean it!

Smith—Surely. She died when my wife was a baby.

He Was Losing Money.

Bridegroom (peevishly, to his bride): Don't leave me alone with your papa again before he get to church. He has already knocked 500 crowns off your dowry.—Bombe.

MOSLEM MANNERS AT TABLE.

Religion and Good Behavior Appropriately Mixed.

The rules set down by old Moslem precept as to how to behave religiously and appropriately at meals are interesting, though whether they are devoutly complied with in times of festival is doubtful. Here are some examples: Wash your hands and mouth before eating. When eating never put one leg upon the other, nor put your elbows upon the table, as this hinders a good digestion. Never be a slave to your repast, and never touch any meal if you are hungry. Be ever content with what you find before you, and never give yourself great pains in preparing choice dishes. Be always, if possible, at the table in company with friends, as the prophet never partook of his meals alone. Always begin and end your meals with thanksgiving to Allah. Always eat with your right hand, and swallow before and after food, a little salt. It shows good upbringing and is pleasing to Allah ever to put into the mouth only small morsels and never to make any observations upon the defective qualities of dishes. Never cut bread with a knife, but, as the prophet did, break it. Never choose the fruit offered, but take any au hasard. Never wipe your fingers with bread. Avoid blowing on a hot dish, but wait until it gets cool. Eat dates, apricots and other similar fruit one by one, remembering that in eating them thus the unity of Allah. Avoid at the table drinking much water. Your meal finished, use attentively the toothpick, gather up the crumbs, and wash again your hands and mouth. Lastly, render thanks to Allah.

The World's Volcanic Belts.

There are two great belts on the earth in which either volcanoes are active or mountains are growing or in which the two phenomena are associated. These two belts follow great circles. One of these passes through the West Indies, the Mediterranean sea, the Caucasus and Himalayan mountains, and is called by De Montessus the "Mediterranean" or "Alpine-Caucasian-Himalayan" belt. In this belt 53 per cent. of all recorded earthquakes have occurred. The second belt nearly encircles the Pacific, following the Andes, the mountains of western North America, the Aleutian islands, Japan and the Philippines. This De Montessus calls the "circumpacific" or "Andes-Japanese-Malayan" belt. In this belt have occurred 41 per cent. of all recorded earthquakes. In all the rest of the world the recorded earthquakes equal only six per cent. of the total number.—Leaside's Weekly.

Would Not Break Friendship.

An editor, talking the other day in New York about Oliver Herford, said: "He sat in my office one afternoon when a young novelist entered. 'Mr. Herford,' said the novelist, 'I value your opinion very much. Now, I want you to tell me candidly what you think of my new book.' 'No, no,' said Herford, hurriedly, 'let us remain friends.'"

MAN KILLED AT RONDOUT

While Intoxicated Was Struck By Train On St. Paul Road.

Drink claimed another victim Saturday night when James Savana, a laborer, was killed on the tracks of the St. Paul rail road at Rondout. Savana had left a saloon there so drunk as to be hardly able to walk at a little after 10:00. Some time later he was found by railroad employes lying dead on the St. Paul tracks, between the tracks of the electric road and and the St. Paul station.

Who Savana was or where he came from is not known. He had worked at the round house at Rondout and at the Armour estate, but had not worked for about two months.

Saturday night he was around the saloons at Rondout begging drinks from the men he knew. He finally left the saloon drunk. It is likely that he lay down with his head on the track as he was thrown and only his head was smashed.

The coroner's jury Sunday morning returned a verdict of death while intoxicated by being hit by a train, unknown to the jury, on the St. Paul railroad. The jury exonerated the railroad from all blame.

Savana had said that he had a brother in Chicago. Search has so far failed to locate him.

HAD REASON FOR BEING.

How Lack of Flavor of Cranberries Improved Turkey.

With all her wonderful fruits, California lacks a cranberry worthy of the name. A New England tourist ordered cranberry sauce with his turkey one Thanksgiving day at a hotel in Pasadena. An odd-looking and odd-tasting dish of stewed fruit was brought to him.

"What do you call this?" he asked the waitress, a girl from the New Hampshire mountains.

"Cranberry sauce, sir," she answered, with a faint smile of sympathy for his evident distaste.

"Cranberry sauce!" he echoed indignantly. "That has no more the flavor of a cranberry than a peanut has of a pumpkin."

"Maybe not," she replied demurely, "but you see it gives folks a great deal more reason to be thankful for the turkey."

The Way Back to the Land.

There is only one way to get the people back to the land, that is to lay the road open for agricultural prosperity, coax capital back into it, to do which an import duty on corn is the vital factor. Capital will only go where there is profit or remuneration for its service, and the long and short of it is that agriculture in England cannot prosper under existing conditions.—London Magazine of Commerce.

ANCIENT MYTH IS EXPLODED.

Scientific Proof That Animals Do Not Commit Suicide.

The supposed suicide of animals raises a subtle problem, and to deny it is to fly in the face of deep-rooted popular belief. It is just as much a natural history myth, however, as the hoard-headed belief in theadder swallowing its young in time of peril, the toad living in a stone nodule for thousands of years, or the germinating powers of mummy wheat. The most ancient fable de se verdict of the myth mongers relates to the habit of scorpions digging their stings into their heads when unable to escape.

Experiments have proved the fallacy of the scorpion's suicide, notably those carried out some years ago by Dr. E. Ray Lancaster, director of the natural history department of the British Museum, and Prof. Bourne of Madras. Scorpions were confined in an extremely hot place from which escape was impossible, and their frantic gymnastics were carefully studied with serene and philosophic complacency. As in the case of the tortured rattlesnake biting its own body, the action of the scorpion in an apparent attempt to put an end to its sufferings by stinging its head was purely muscular, and Dr. Lancaster himself compared the action to the biting the dust attributed to men who die in hand to hand struggles, or to the biting of their own hand or arm by unhealthy children in a paroxysm of anger.

That animals bring about their own deaths by violent and abnormal actions is certain, but if all the contributory causes could be ascertained it would probably be found that they did so under the pressure of some torturing pain producing hysterical madness.

Saving Lights in Stornoway.

On a sunken reef 350 feet distant from Stornoway lighthouse, Scotland, is a remarkable beacon which warns mariners with the help of a light which is only apparent. The beacon is a cone of cast iron plates, surmounted with a lantern containing a glass prism. The prism derives its light from refracting the rays emitted from the lighthouse, and the optical delusion is marvelous. Mariners naturally suppose that there is a lighted lamp on the beacon itself and many of them will not believe otherwise. But the object of the beacon is attained when the navigator sees the reflected light, which indicates the perilous rock below. This beacon in the north of Scotland has been in use more than half a century, and since it was fixed in position others have been placed in other neighborhoods to make clear points of danger. It is an ingenious and very effective safeguard against perils of the coast.

Difference in Point of View.

"Da man," said Uncle Eben, "dat makes a practice of lookin' for trouble wif a telescope allus turns it aroun' an' looks at de blessin' he enjoys, through de wrong end."

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A deficit of \$1,071,953 has been found in the special assessment funds of Cincinnati by an examiner of the State Bureau of Accounting, according to a report filed with the State Auditor. The money will have to be paid by the city by general taxation.

The young woman cashier of a West Side candy company was attacked at noon at Halsted and West Lake streets, Chicago, by five men, who robbed her of a satchel containing \$1,400. Two of the thieves were arrested after a battle with detectives.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, one of the oldest in Minneapolis, has been sold to the L. S. Gillette Company for \$234,000. The deal was made in behalf of the church corporation by M. F. Harley, treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank.

In the suburb of Ridgedale, Tenn., Thomas W. Raulston was run over and killed by street car No. 322. The car figured in several accidents as No. 39 and the number was changed. Raulston, who was deaf and dumb, left a wife and three children, all of whom are deaf mutes.

A fire which destroyed the planing mill of the Chicago and Alton shops in Bloomington, Ill., involved a loss of \$150,000. A high wind was blowing and the fire department had hard work to prevent other buildings from being destroyed. The planing mill is located in the center of the shop plant and the inflammable contents burned fiercely.

The Arkansas Supreme Court sustained the sentence of State Senator F. O. Butt of Eureka Springs, convicted of bribery in the last Legislature, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for two years. Butt was convicted of giving another Senator \$100 to vote for the State capitol appropriation bill. Several other Senators are awaiting trial on similar charges.

The case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice and now under sentence of death, against the State of New York, was dismissed in the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of his counsel, ex-Senator Lindsey. It is understood that the court took this action in order to clear the way for Gov. Higgins of New York to commute Patrick's sentence to life imprisonment.

A double tragedy was disclosed in Boston when the body of Margery Clark, 40 years old, was found in a bed in a lodging house with a revolver clutched in her hand, a bullet hole behind her right ear, while beside her lay a man known by the name of Atwood, said to have been her husband, dying from a bullet wound in the forehead. Medical Examiner MacDonald said that the woman shot Atwood and then turned the weapon on herself.

Mrs. Martha Hurt, claiming to be 105 years of age, applied through her attorney in Salina, Kan., for divorce from John Hurt, her third husband. Mrs. Hurt claims that her husband left her in 1898, after she had "kicked him out" of the house. She asks for an absolute divorce and that the name of her second husband be restored, and that she be given title to all her property. Mrs. Hurt was so feeble that she could not climb the stairs leading to the office of the District Court, and the clerk went downstairs to swear her.

C. N. Moore, a government postal inspector, whose home is in Chicago, was seriously wounded by T. G. Cox, a prisoner in the county jail in Dubuque, Iowa, from whom Moore was attempting to get information regarding an infraction of the postal laws. Moore was left in the prisoner's cell by Jailer Norton, who soon after heard a scuffle and cries of pain. Rushing to the cell, Jailer Norton found Moore on the floor, the prisoner bending over him and slashing his face with a knife. The jailer disarmed Cox. Moore is suffering from a dozen wounds in the forehead, face and chin. One cut extends well down toward the jugular vein. Moore should recover in a few weeks, though he is likely to be disfigured.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Justice Moody has been sworn in as a member of the federal Supreme Court and Messrs. Straus, Metcalf and Bonaparte have taken their new cabinet places.

More than 4,000 empty cars stand in the yards at Kansas City alone, and other points also report many—this in the face of the railroads' cry that there is a shortage of cars.

Charles F. Kaiser, wanted in Columbus, Ohio, on the charge of issuing a forged note for \$500, was arrested in Los Angeles and will be held until the arrival of an officer from Columbus.

President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress expressed unbounded faith in the Panama canal project, praised men who are doing the work, censured unjust critics and commended conditions.

George Farnham, Jr., vice president and general counsel for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, who was convicted in New York of grand larceny in the first degree, was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing.

After running the tourist steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise of the Hamburg-American Line ashore at the Port Royal lighthouse near Kingston, Jamaica, Captain Brunsenwick killed himself in his cabin and put a bullet through his brain.

The surplus in the Ohio State treasury is \$4,750,353, the largest in the history of the State. This is due to the Alken law increasing the saloon tax. It is estimated that by the end of January the surplus will be swelled to nearly \$5,000,000.

Gus Ralley, who went to New York last year to testify in behalf of Albert T. Patrick, under sentence of death, had a fight in Houston, Texas, with Wes Weber, and not liking the outcome he went home for his shotgun, returned with it, found Weber in a saloon and shot him dead.

HUNTING SEASON'S DEAD.

Record Shows Seventy-four Persons Were Killed During Year.

Seventy-four deaths and seventy persons injured, some of them so seriously that death may result, is the record of fatalities for the hunting season throughout the country. Northern Michigan and Wisconsin went ahead of the record for last year in deaths, twenty-eight being reported this season, against twenty-six for the previous one, but in the number of persons injured this year's record falls far below that of the previous one, having only twenty serious accidents which did not result in death. The larger part of the deaths were the result of accidental discharges of shotguns, many of them occurring while the owners were cleaning the weapons. In many of these cases the victims were children. Many of the deaths were those of boys who were hunting, and the mistaken for deer reason accounted for a large number of others.

Michigan leads the list in the number of dead and injured, with Wisconsin a close second, the former having fifteen deaths and the latter thirteen. Illinois had a total of eight deaths, three of the victims being Chicagoans, but there was not a large number of persons injured. Following is the list of killed and injured by States:

State	Killed	Injured
California	8	4
Illinois	2	1
Indiana	1	2
Kansas	1	1
Maine	1	1
Michigan	15	13
Minnesota	1	12
Montana	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
New York	1	4
New Jersey	1	1
North Dakota	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1
Ohio	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	10
South Dakota	1	1
Tennessee	1	1
Washington	1	1
Wisconsin	15	7
West Virginia	1	1
Virginia	1	1
Totals	74	70

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASES.

Government Report Indicates Gain Over Last Year's Area.

The Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of its correspondents and agents, in conjunction with information derived from other sources, that the estimate made last December of the area sown to winter wheat in 1905 should have indicated 31,312,000 acres instead of 31,341,000 acres; also that last December's estimate of the area sown to winter rye in 1905 should have indicated 2,100,000 acres instead of 1,120,000 acres. The corrected figures are used as bases in computing the area sown to each crop this fall.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated as 1.1 per cent greater than the area sown in the fall of 1905, equivalent to an increase of 353,000 acres and a total acreage of 31,665,000. The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 94.1, as compared with 94.1 on Dec. 1, 1905, 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1904 and a nine-year average of 92.9.

The following table shows for each of the principal States the percentage of acreage sown to winter wheat this fall, the average condition on Dec. 1 and the mean of the December averages for nine years:

State	Acreage compared with Condition 9-yr. last year, Dec. 1, '05, av.
Kansas	104 95
Indiana	117 95
Missouri	103 91
Nebraska	105 98
Illinois	117 94
Ohio	103 97
California	95 90
Pennsylvania	100 98
Oklahoma	88 93
Texas	100 94
Michigan	80 89

If the foregoing initial report of the area and condition of the winter wheat crop is maintained to harvest the yield will be about 500,040,000 bushels. The December, 1905, winter wheat promise was 490,000,000 bushels, or less than 8,000,000 bushels less than that indicated in the present report.

IN A NUTSHELL

Belmont, Ohio, was wiped out almost completely by fire. Loss over \$100,000. The reports of the illness of King Menelik of Abyssinia are reported unfounded.

W. E. Dodge is said to be the donor of \$100,000 for a lodging house for friendless boys in New York.

Brig. Gen. Otis H. Marion died at his home in Allston, Mass., from pneumonia, at the age of 59 years.

An earthquake shock lasting two seconds was felt at Milazzo, on the north coast of the island of Sicily.

The Canadian government has decided to establish life-saving stations along the Prince Edward Island coast.

The safe in the postoffice at Gullman, Miss., was blown open and several hundred dollars in cash and stamps taken.

A Paris street car dashed into a wagon loaded with 67,000 eggs. The wagon driver was half drowned in broken eggs.

Thomas Stout, a negro, was hanged at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of Sam Lee, another negro, eighteen months ago.

The long-standing coal strike in Alberta, Northwest Territory, is over, the operators and men having come to terms.

The dreaded San Jose scale has been discovered in several fruit orchards in Massachusetts by Tree Warden Walker.

Stewart M. Brice, son of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Catherine Mount of Indianapolis were married in New York.

Ethel Smith, the 15-year-old girl of Thornton, Ohio, who shot and killed Elmer Briggs, will be tried on a charge of manslaughter.

Robert A. Ammon, convicted for connection with the Franklin syndicate fraud in 1903, was released from Sing Sing prison Monday.

James Donnell, Central American merchant, who arrived in San Francisco recently, brought the news of the complete destruction of the town of Tolupe, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, during a terrific hurricane a few weeks ago. Fifty lives were lost.

FRANCE IN TURMOIL.

A BITTER CONFLICT BETWEEN STATE AND CHURCH.

New French Law, Under Which Church Property Has Been Confiscated, Likely to Precipitate Civil War—Clericals Prosecuted.

Soldiers have been standing guard at the door of every Roman Catholic Church in France, outside of Paris, and have prevented the celebration of mass. Prosecutions have been begun against the ultramontane abbes of the churches of St. Pierre Du Gros Caillou, St. Augustine, and St. Roch, where the greatest resistance to the taking of the inventories occurred, and it has been decided to immediately take over the buildings belonging to the ecclesiastics, stop the pensions of the clergy, compel aspirants to the priesthood to fulfill their military obligations, and, if necessary, treat the clergy as subjects of a foreign power.

A call is printed by La Croix, a Catholic organ, to all men and youths who are loyal to their religion to attend services, defend the priest in charge, and prevent any hostile demonstrations. This is the answer of the church to the official instructions given to the police to allow "free thinkers" to start dem-



POPE PIUS X.

onstrations in favor of the separation law in churches. Pope Pius has directed the priests to stand firm and not to compromise with the government. "Martyrdom rather than surrender," is the edict sent from the Vatican. Each side stands firm and declares there will be no yielding. The clergy are determined not to bend to the requirement of the separation law that they make the declaration under the public meeting law of 1881.

Value of French Churches. Under the new French law, which is the cause of the war between the state and the Vatican, church property valued at \$200,000,000 has been confiscated. For any other but religious uses, however, it has much less value. Recently an abandoned church which cost \$20,000 was sold for \$250, or the value of the material after the cost of demolition.

Many French Catholics feel that they are simply being robbed of their property, but state and church have been united for ages in that country and the titles to the real estate and buildings are by no means perfectly clear. Some of the land was originally set aside by the state and some of the churches were in part built by money raised by taxes. In different centuries the question of ownership has been disputed.

During the revolution of 1789 every scrap of church property was taken by the state and the entire priesthood driven out of the country. In 1801 Napoleon made a new concordat, by which he did not restore title to the property, but gave an allowance of \$8,000,000 a year to the church and permitted it to use churches, rectories and other buildings. The republican motto, "Liberty, equality and fraternity," which the revolutionists put over the churches in token of ownership, was never taken down and today still asserts the supremacy of the state.

When the new law for the separation of church and state was passed it was believed that title to all property should lie within the state, but that the churches could still be used for religious purposes, if "lay associations" or vestries be organized to manage the properties. This plan had to be abandoned when the Pope ordered the French hierarchy not to agree to the formation of "lay associations." They have obeyed implicitly and so the national church of France of to-day has no organized body which the state recognizes. The French ambassador to the Vatican was withdrawn some time ago.

Told in a Few Lines.

Harry S. Bell shot and killed William Ronch, a bartender, at Steubenville, O.

The executive committee of the National Editorial Association met at St. Louis in annual session.

The crew of the barkentine Bonny Doon, that went ashore near Chatham, Mass., has been saved.

The Democrats of Maine have gained control of the Portland city government for the first time since 1892.

Genevieve Benedict, 15 years old, committed suicide by shooting at Bath, N. Y., because she lost her mother.

A government force in Santo Domingo killed twelve of a party of insurgents at Porto Plata and captured the remainder.

R. L. Barrington was found dead on the floor of his office in the Century building, Newark, N. J. A revolver lay beside the body and a bullet had passed through the head. Barrington, it is said, had been despondent for some time because of poor business.

A contract has been entered between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Vancouver Island Development Company to clear 150,000 acres of land in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway grant on Vancouver Island, recently acquired by the railroad. The work will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

The underlying conditions generally favor sustained strength in commercial operations, but there is, as expected at this time, a smaller volume of new demands in the leading industries. Production and distribution, however, meet with no interruption. Railroad earnings are the largest ever known, bank exchanges steadily gain, Christmas sales enjoy unprecedented demand and, notwithstanding the strain of dear money, business defaults remain low.

The most serious obstacle is the scarcity of freight cars, causing inability to secure prompt forwarding at various Western points, but it is seen that large additions to rolling stock are now being made and that railroad efforts are more effective toward reducing congestion. Crop marketings have become smaller than expected, due to bad roads, but there is an unusually heavy carrying of turnips and factory products. The pressure upon iron, steel and rail equipment permits no diminution in outputs and it is evident that holiday shutdowns will be cut short.

Lake navigation is ended and receipts of ore are made ample for the winter. Lumber receipts fall short of estimated needs and cause apprehension as to adequate supplies, yard stocks having become much depleted and lacking variety for manufacturing uses. Additional large construction plans announced consumption of building materials. Bookings are fair for plates, wire and other finished steel shapes. The wood and leather working branches have considerable orders in hand, and outputs run better than a year ago in heavy hardware, machinery, electric goods, furniture and implements.

Retail dealings are highly stimulated by the close approach of Christmas and sales in the seasonal lines show substantial gains over corresponding period of last year. Articles of luxury sell freely. Reports from the interior reflect heavy business going on and well sustained absorption of wearing apparel and household needs. Wholesale orders for spring delivery make a satisfactory exhibit in dry goods, woolen, footwear and food products.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered twenty-five, against twenty-six last week and twenty-two a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Holiday trade, now in full swing, attracts most attention. Business, which is of foremost proportions, bids fair to eclipse previous records, a significant feature being the demand for high grade goods. In other respects retail trade is irregular, good in sections favored by cold weather, but backward in the Northwest and parts of the South, where mild weather has restricted demand for heavy wearing apparel. Car shortage still prevails, and it is alleged that the railroads are diverting rolling stock from grain to other higher revenue paying freights. Collections range from fair to good, though the car shortage defers payments in various parts of the country, particularly in the Northwest. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 13 number 220, against 210 last week, 226 in the like week of 1905, 239 in 1904, 239 in 1903 and 225 in 1902. Canadian failures for the week number 31, as against 32 last week and 33 this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, standard, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$15.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 24c to 30c; potatoes, 35c to 41c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 3, white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Albany—Wheat, No. 2, 41c to 42c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; barley, standard, 61c to 62c; pork, mess, \$15.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, natural white, 30c to 40c; butter, creamery, 30c to 33c; eggs, western, 30c to 32c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; clover seed, prime, \$3.25.

WOULD SEIZE HAWAII.

Japan's First Move in the Event of War with Uncle Sam.

The possibility, however remote, of a war with Japan brings up the question of the strategic value of Hawaii. There is little doubt that Japan in the event of such a conflict could and would at once occupy those islands as a base of operations against us. Long before we could possibly send for their defense a fleet which could be spared only after proper protection had been given to our Pacific coast cities Japan would have her fleet and her troops in the harbor of Honolulu. With Japan once in possession it would be almost impossible to dislodge her, for the reason that she would do immediately what the United States has not done and perhaps is little likely to do.

Because of physical conditions the principal Hawaiian Islands may easily be made almost impregnable. Outlying reefs make landing impossible except through channels which could be swept by shore batteries. In case of need for such defense Japan as an occupant would have an immeasurable advantage over us. There are in the islands to-day some 50,000 men, many and probably most of whom belong to the Japanese reserves. They are trained soldiers. A naval occupation followed by the arrival of vessels bringing arms, ammunition and equipment would give Japan a tremendous advantage at the very outset of hostilities. This quickly available force would proceed at once to the construction of earthworks and fortifications and to their equipment with heavy guns and light batteries. Once in entrenched occupation and with such a defensive force she could give a highly interesting time to all the ships and men that we could possibly spare from the defense of the Philippines and the Pacific coast.

Fortunately our relations with Japan are on the whole most friendly and likely to continue so. Enlightened self-interest demands that they so continue, but it is well to remember that in a time of trouble our weakest spot would be Japan's strongest hold.

To Syndicate Public Libraries.

A suggestion made by James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, looking toward a syndicate of public libraries on a large scale, is attracting much attention. Writing in the Independent, Mr. Canfield says that the librarians of all our larger institutions are overburdened with accumulations which they cannot possibly care for, either for shelf-room or handling in any building less capacious than the library of Congress, or with any ordinary staff of workmen. He thinks the remedy will be found in binding closely together the great central library of the nation and those of various States. As an illustration of what he proposes, he refers to the development of special libraries at New York, such as those owned by the academy of medicine, the bar association, the genealogy collection of the Lenox library, the library of architecture at Columbia, the library of pharmacy, the New York historical society's collection, etc. Once such a national library system was organized, the different librarians would be in constant telephone communication and the system of interlibrary loans would make the resources of all available at any time or place. At some central point a correspondence bureau, the fees of which would make it self-sustaining, would bring the advantages of these collections to thoughtful or studious persons everywhere.

Farms vs. Battle Ships.

James J. Hill, the railroad man, proposes in an article for the Century that a system of model farms would be a better investment for the nation than a battleship or a couple of cruisers, which would cost about the same. He argues that the government is already engaged in similar work, and he believes that such farms could be made self-supporting. He believes that the average farmer gets little more than half of what he should from his land. Mr. Hill would establish in every community a practical working model, preferably of 30 to 40 acres, conducted by a trained man, who could show the farmers of the neighborhood exactly what could and should be done with their land.

Moralization of the Rich.

In an address at Ithaca, President Schurman of Cornell said he believed that a law regulating prices in different sections of the country would be enacted to prevent discrimination, following the principles of the common law. He thought the time would come when truth, honor and morality would be as much a part of Wall Street as of the country village. The big task of the future he defined as "the moralization of the rich." What he regarded as the defect of socialism was "that it puts upon the shoulders of government what government is totally incapable of doing." He admitted the ill of the wage earners, but said that the captains of industry must be made to share profits.

Carnegie's Gift to Baltimore.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the City of Baltimore \$500,000 with which to establish twenty libraries, provided the city supplies the sites and maintenance, under the control of the trustees of Pratt library. Pratt and Carnegie were old friends, and it was the opening of the Pratt library that suggested to Carnegie the use to which he has put many millions.

Cost and Standard of Living.

The recent New York State conference of charities and corrections created a special committee to report what constitutes the essentials of a normal standard of living and the cost of such a living for a definite social unit at this time in the principal cities and towns. Lee K. Frankel of New York was appointed chairman of the committee.

Sparks from the Wires.

Five persons were hurt in a fire which destroyed a boarding house at Gadsden, Ala.

Robert Grant, 4 years old, living at Lima, Ohio, was killed while playing with his father's shotgun.

Government departments and commercial bodies of Hawaii have organized to secure a pan-Pacific congress.

Cuba's House of Representatives sent resolutions of condolence to the relatives of Gen. Shafter on the commander's death.

CHILD'S AWFUL SKIN HUMOR.

Screamed with Pain—Suffering Near by Broke Parents' Heart—Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

"I wish to inform you that the Cuticura Remedies have put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot, and treated same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it grew. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. When I think of his suffering, it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard down stairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work, to eat, nor could I sleep. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold; and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Steinhart, 7 Summer Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

Business Judgment.

"Are you the proprietor of this store?" asked the young man with the ample case.

"I am," said the druggist. "Is there anything?"

"Have you any clerks behind the counter?"

"No, sir."

"Then I do business with you. I am introducing a preparation guaranteed to make the people plump, but you are too skinny here to handle it. Sorry. Good day." Chicago Tribune.

The Sunny South.

Now when all of our farm work has ceased in the North the term "Sunny South" and all that it means, appeals with full force to the Northern farmer as he realizes that with him it is a case of remaining indoors for the next several months, consuming everything that has been produced during the growing season. "Sunny South" something can be said every month in the year, and practically every day can be spent out doors. No blizzards. No sunstrokes. Cattle raising is very profitable. Large profits are made with little labor in growing fruits, vegetables, etc., for Northern markets. Strawberries and cantaloupes are great revenue getters. Water unsurpassed. Work is plentiful. Lands cheap and productive. For reliable information, address, G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky.

Lesson from the Past.

Noah Webster was compiling his spelling book.

"I want to get my spelling reform on the market," he said, "before Andy Knapp and Brandy Matthews get to monkeying with the language."

Whereupon he began, with feverish haste, to scratch the "u" out of "favour," "honour," and other words of like orthography, thereby achieving a clean sweep on the authors of the 300 amended spellings.

The Evils of Constipation.

are many; in fact almost every serious illness has its origin in constipation, and some medicines, instead of preventing constipation, add to it. This is true of most cathartics, which, when first used, have a beneficial effect, but the dose has to be continually increased, and before long the remedy ceases to have the slightest effect. There is one preparation, however, that can be relied upon to produce the same results with the same dose, even after fifty years' daily use, and this is Brandreth's Pills, which has a record of over 100 years as the standard remedy for constipation and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and can be found in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Black.

The great artist returned suddenly and discovered that his neighbor's little boy had covered his masterpiece with black paint.

"Great Scott, lad!" gasped the artist, "what have you done? Don't you know that was my wonderful canvas entitled 'The Sunset'? You have ruined it."

The boy seemed repentant for a moment; then a brilliant thought possessed him.

"No, it isn't ruined," he hastened to reply. "You can sell it. Just tell them the sun has gone down."—Albany Tribune.

The Portuguese attempted to establish cattle farming in Newfoundland in 1553, but all traces of the animals they imported have been lost.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, GOUT, NE

CANAL CRITICS HIT.

President in Special Message
Calls Them Slanderers.

TELLS OF HIS TRIP.

Made Thorough Inspection of the
Work Now in Progress.

Task that is an Epic and of
World-Wide Importance—Health
Conditions Excellent, Malaria and
Yellow Fever Being Driven Out—
Workmen Are Seen at Work and
in Their Quarters and Are Inter-
viewed by the President.

President Roosevelt sent a special
message on the Panama canal to Con-
gress Monday. He tells at great length
of his personal experiences on his re-
cent trip to the canal zone, and scores
the critics and slanderers of the canal
commission. On this point the Presi-
dent says:

Where the slanderers are of foreign
origin I have no concern with them.
When they are Americans I feel for
them the heartiest contempt and indig-
nation; because in a spirit of wanton
disrespect and malice they are trying
to interfere with and hamper the ex-
ecution of the greatest work of the
kind ever attempted and are seeking
to bring to naught the efforts of their
countrymen to put to the credit of
America one of the giant feats of the
world.

The outrageous accusations of these
slanderers constitute a gross libel upon
the character and devotion of the
men who are engaged in this work.
I have never been excelled anywhere.
Now is the President's message.

On the month of November I visited
the zone of Panama, going over the Canal
with considerable care; and also vis-
ited the cities of Panama and Colon,
and the zone of the Canal under the
control of the United States govern-
ment. I was accompanied by the
chief engineer, and through his
arrangements I was able to get a clear
idea of the work and of the



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

progress that has been made as regards
the sanitation of the zone, Colon and
Panama, the caring for and housing of
the employees, and the actual digging of
the canal. The zone is a narrow strip
of land, and it can be inspected much
more easily than the great canal, and
at one can inspect fifty or sixty miles of
a great railroad, at the point where it
runs through mountains or overcomes
other natural obstacles.

I chose the month of November for
my visit, partly because it is the rainiest
month of the year, the month in which
the work goes forward at the greatest
disadvantage, and one of the two months
which the medical department of the
French Canal Company found most un-
healthy.

I inspected the Ancon Hospital, going
through various wards both for white
patients and for colored patients. I in-
spected portions of the constabulary (zone
police), examining the men individually.
I visited many of the different villages,
inspecting thoroughly many different build-
ings—the local receiving hospitals, the
houses in which workmen live, as well as
the commissary stores, and the machine
shops.

Talks with Scores of Workmen.
I talked with scores of different men—
superintendents and head of departments,
divisions and bureaus; steam shovel men,
mechanics, conductors, engineers, clerks,
wives of the American employees, health
officers, colored laborers, colored attend-
ants, and managers of the commissary
stores where food is sold to the colored
laborers; wives of the colored employees
who are married.

Each day from twelve to eighteen hours
were spent in going over and inspecting
all there was to be seen, and in exam-
ining various employees. Throughout my
trip I was accompanied by the surgeon
general of the army, Dr. Hoke, by the
chief of the Insular Canal Commission,
Mr. Shonts; by Chief Engineer Ste-
vens; by Dr. Gorgas, the chief sanitary
officer of the commission; by Mr. Bishop,
the secretary of the commission; by Mr.
Ripley, the principal assistant engineer;

by Jackson Smith, who has had practical
charge of collecting and handling the la-
boring force; by Mr. Hoke, general man-
ager of the railway, and by Mr. Rogers,
the general counsel of the commission,
and many other officials joined us from
time to time.

Pays Tribute to Work of French.

I wish to pay a tribute to the amount
of work done by the French Canal Com-
pany under very difficult circumstances.
Many of the buildings they put up were
excellent and are still in use, though
naturally, the houses are now getting out
of repair and are being used as dwellings
only until other houses can be built, and
most of the work they did in the Cul-
bra cut, and some of the work they did
in digging has been of direct and real
benefit. This country has never made a
better investment than the \$40,000,000
which it paid to the French company for
work and betterment, including espe-
cially the Panama railroad.

An inspection of the ground at the
height of the rainy season served to con-
vince me of the wisdom of Congress in
refusing to adopt either a high-level or
a sea-level canal. There seems to be a
universal agreement among all people
competent to judge that the Panama
route, the one actually chosen, is much
superior to both the Nicaragua and
Culebra routes.

The wisdom of the canal management
has been shown in nothing more clearly
than in the way in which the foundations
of the work have been laid. To have
yielded to the natural impetuosity of ill-
informed outsiders and begun at once to
execute a plan, would have been a dis-
astrous error. The only delay has been the
necessary delay until the 23rd day of June, the date
when the Congress definitely and wisely
settled that we should have an 85-foot
canal. Immediately after that the work
began in earnest, and has been con-
tinued with increasing vigor ever
since; and it will continue so to progress
in the future. When the contracts are
let, the conditions will be such as to in-
sure a constantly increasing amount of
progress.

Sanitation Is Successful.

The first great problem to be solved,
upon the solution of which the success of
the rest of the work depended, was the
problem of sanitation. It must be remem-
bered that Dr. Gorgas' work was not mere
sanitation as the term is understood in
our ordinary municipal work. Through-
out the zone and in the two cities of Pan-
ama and Colon, in addition to the sani-
tation work proper, he has had to do all
the work that the marine hospital service
does in regard to the health of the
department officers in the various
States and cities.

Just at present the health showing on
the isthmus is remarkably good—so much
better than most sections of the United
States that I do not believe that it can
possibly continue at quite its present
average. There has been for the past six
months a well-nigh steady decline in the
death rate for the population of the zone,
this being largely due to the decrease in
deaths from pneumonia, which has been
the most fatal disease on the isthmus. In
October there were ninety-nine deaths of
every kind among the employees of the
isthmus. There were then of the zone
5,500 whites, seven-eighths of them being
Americans. Of these whites but two died
of disease, and as it happened neither
man was an American. Of the 6,000
white Americans, including some 1,200
women and children, not a single death
has occurred in the past three months,
whereas in an average city in the United
States the number of deaths for a simi-
lar number of people in that time would
have been about thirty from disease. This
very remarkable showing cannot be per-
manently obtained, but it certainly goes
to prove that if good care is taken the
isthmus is not a particularly unhealthy
place.

In Panama and Colon the death rate
has also been greatly reduced, this being
directly due to the vigorous work of the
special brigade of employees who have
been inspecting houses where the stego-
myia mosquito is to be found and de-
stroying its larvæ and breeding places,
and doing similar work in exterminating
the malarial mosquitoes—in short, in
performing all kinds of hygienic labor.

The sanitation work in the cities of
Panama and Colon has been just as im-
portant as in the zone itself, and in
many respects much more difficult.

Criticism Is Unjust.

Care and forethought have been exercised
by the commission, and nothing has reflect-
ed more credit upon them than their re-
sistance to the attacks of the critics. I
deterred by the fear of criticism from
going ahead fast enough. It is curious to
note the fact that the commission has
been criticised for not going ahead fast
enough, while the critics themselves have
been criticised for not going ahead fast
enough. As a matter of fact neither criti-
cism is just. It would have been impos-
sible to go more quickly than the commis-
sion, for, for such quickness would have
meant insufficient preparation. On the other
hand, to refuse to do anything until
the future could be predicted would have
net would have caused wholly unwarranted
delay. The right course to follow was
exactly the course which has been followed,
and the reasonable preparation was made
in advance, the hygienic conditions in special
being made as nearly perfect as possible;
and on the other hand, the commission
timid refusal to push forward the work
because of inability to anticipate every pos-
sible emergency, for, of course, many defects
will only be shown by the working of the
system in actual practice.

In addition to attending to the health of
the employees, it is of course necessary to
provide for policing the zone. This is done
by a police force which at present numbers
over 300 men. About one-fourth of the men
are white and the others black. Inasmuch
as so many both of the white and colored
employees have brought their families with
them, schools have been established. For
the white pupils white American teachers
are employed; for the colored pupils there
are also some white American teachers, one
Spanish teacher, and one colored American
teacher, most of them being colored teach-
ers from Jamaica, Barbados and St. Lucia.
There seemed to me to be too many of
these schools in the zone; but the new high-
level plan which goes into effect on January 1
will probably close four-fifths of the
schools, and successful efforts are being
made to minimize and control of sale of
liquor.

Next in importance to the problem of sani-
tation, and indeed now of equal importance,
is the problem of securing and caring for
the mechanics, laborers, and other employ-
ees who actually do the work on the canal
and the railroad. This great task has been
under the control of Jackson Smith, and on
the whole has been well done. At present
there are some 6,000 white employees and
some 10,000 colored employees on the isth-
mus. I went over to different places where
the different kinds of employees were
working. I think I saw representatives of
every type both at their work and in their
homes, and I conversed with probably a
couple of hundred of them all told, choosing
them at random from every class and in-
cluding those who came especially to pre-
sent certain grievances.

Nearly 5,000 of the white employees had
come from the United States. No man can
see these young, vigorous men energetically

doing their duty without a thrill of pride in
them as Americans. They represent on the
average fairly well educated men, and the
wages paid them will seem high, but as
a matter of fact the only general complaint
which I found had any real basis among the
complaints made to me upon the isthmus
was that, owing to the peculiar surround-
ings, the cost of living, and the distance
from home, they were really not as high
as they should be. In fact, almost
every man I spoke to felt that he ought to
be receiving more money. However, the
men who stay at home in the United States
probably likewise holds as regards himself.

When the Americans are employed, some
of them in office work, but the majority in
handling the great steam shovels, as engi-
neers and conductors on the dirt trains, as
machinists in the great repair shops, as car-
penters and limekeepers, superintendents,
and foremen of divisions and of gangs, and
so on. Many of them have brought down
their wives and families; and the children
when not in school are running about
and behaving perfectly as the children of
the country. The bachelors among the employ-
ees live, sometimes in small separate houses,
sometimes in large houses, quarters, fur-
nished free to all the men, married and
unmarried. The housewives purchase their
supplies directly, or through the commissary
from the commissary stores of the commis-
sion. All to whom I spoke agreed that the
supplies were excellent, and all but two
stated that they were not complaining; the
two complained that the prices were
excessive as compared to the prices in the
United States.

I came to the conclusion that, speaking
generally, there was no warrant for com-
plaint on the food.

The Labor Question.

Of the nineteen or twenty thousand day
laborers employed on the canal, about ten
thousand are Spaniards. These do excellent
work. Their foremen told me that they
did twice as well as the French employ-
ees, and that they were not complaining.
The Spaniards are also employed in con-
struction work, and in the same way. Very
many of the poorer class of laborers lack
the mental development to protect them-
selves against either the necessity of others
for human labor to devise a plan by
which they can invariably be protected in
their work, and they are therefore a by-
word for unhealthfulness, and with so large
a congregation of strangers suddenly put
together, and with work there will now
and then be outbreaks of disease. There
will now and then be outbreaks in ad-
ministration; there will be outbreaks for
the delay in the excavation of the cut
or the building of the dams and locks.
Each such incident will be entirely natu-
ral, and very serious, no one of them
will mean more than a little extra delay
or trouble. Yet each, when discovered by
sensation mongers and retailed to the
public, will serve as an excuse for the
belief that the whole work is being
badly managed. Experiments will contin-
ue to be made in the hope of finding a
street repaving, in dredging, and in dig-
ging earth and rock. Now and then an
experiment will be a failure, and a dis-
reputable person who had so much as heard
of any serious accusations affecting the
honesty of the commission or of any re-
sponsible officer under it. I investigated
the most serious charge, that of the owner-
ship of lots in Colon; the charge was not
proved, and the government is not respon-
sible. It is not too much to say that the
whole atmosphere of the commission
breathes honesty as it breathes efficiency.
Where all the work has been kept
absolutely clear of politics. I have
never heard even a suggestion of spoils pol-
itics in connection with the work.

So much for honest criticism. There re-
mains an immense amount of as reckless
slander as has ever been published. Where
there are no facts, there are no facts, I
have no concern with them. Where they are
Americans, I feel for them the heartiest
contempt and indignation; because in a
spirit of wanton dishonesty and malice,
they are trying to interfere with, and ham-
per the execution of, the greatest work of
the kind ever attempted, and are seeking
to bring to naught the efforts of their
countrymen to put to the credit of Amer-
ica one of the giant feats of the world. The
outrageous accusations of these slanderers
constitute a gross libel upon a body of
public servants who, for trained intelli-
gence, expert ability, high character and
devotion to duty, have never been excelled
anywhere. There is not a man among those
engaged in the work on the isthmus who
has obtained his position on any other ba-
sis than merit alone, and not one who has
obtained his position in any way for his
own personal or pecuniary advantage.

Plans to Build by Contract.

After most careful consideration we have
decided to let out most of the work by
contract. If we can come to satisfactory
terms with the contractors, the work will
be of a kind suited to the peculiar
genius of our people; and our people have
the reputation of being the best workmen
in the world. The work on the isthmus
has been a success, and of course it is pos-
sible that we cannot come to an agree-
ment, but we will try to do so, and we
will do it. Meanwhile the work on the
isthmus is progressing steadily and with-
out any delay.

Work of Construction.

The work is now going on with a vigor
and efficiency pleasant to witness. The
three big problems of the canal are the La-
culebra cut, the Culebra dam and the Cule-
bra cut. The Culebra dam must be built
anyhow; but of course changes as to the
dams, or at least as to the locks adjacent
to the dams, will be made as the work
advances. The hygienic conditions in special
being made as nearly perfect as possible;
and on the other hand, the commission
timid refusal to push forward the work
because of inability to anticipate every pos-
sible emergency, for, of course, many defects
will only be shown by the working of the
system in actual practice.

In addition to attending to the health of
the employees, it is of course necessary to
provide for policing the zone. This is done
by a police force which at present numbers
over 300 men. About one-fourth of the men
are white and the others black. Inasmuch
as so many both of the white and colored
employees have brought their families with
them, schools have been established. For
the white pupils white American teachers
are employed; for the colored pupils there
are also some white American teachers, one
Spanish teacher, and one colored American
teacher, most of them being colored teach-
ers from Jamaica, Barbados and St. Lucia.
There seemed to me to be too many of
these schools in the zone; but the new high-
level plan which goes into effect on January 1
will probably close four-fifths of the
schools, and successful efforts are being
made to minimize and control of sale of
liquor.

of work, though of excellent construction,
look like the very best toys when compared
with these new steam shovels, just as the
French dumping cars seem like toy cars
when compared with the long trains of
hugely cars, dumped by steam power, which
are now in use. This represents the enor-
mous advance that has been made in ma-
chinery during the past quarter of a cen-
tury. No doubt a quarter of a century
hence this new machinery, of which we are
now so proud, will similarly seem out of
date, but it is certainly serving its pur-
pose well now. The old French cars will
be entirely discarded. We still have in
use a few of the more modern, but not
most modern, cars, which hold but twelve
yards of earth. They can be employed on
certain lines with sharp curves. But the
recent cars hold from twenty-five to thirty
yards apiece, and instead of the old clumsy
methods of unloading them, a steam plow
is drawn from end to end of the whole ves-
tibuled train, thus immensely economizing
labor. In the rainy season the steam shov-
els can do but little in dirt, but they work
readily in rock and in the harder ground.
Twenty or twenty-five at work during
the time I was on the isthmus, and their
tremendous power and efficiency were
most clearly shown.

The most advanced methods, not only in
construction, but in railroad management,
have been applied in the zone, and every
modern economy in time and cost. This
has been shown in the handling of the
tonnage from ships into cars, and from
cars into ships on the Panama railroad.

Scores the Critics.

It is not only natural, but inevitable,
that a work as gigantic as this which has
been undertaken on the isthmus should
arouse every species of hostility and criti-
cism. The critics are so numerous and so
trying, and the work so vast, that it would
be absolutely out of the question that mis-
takes should not be made. Checks will be
made. Unforeseen difficulties will arise.
From time to time seemingly well-settled
plans will have to be changed, and presu-
mably some of the critics will be disap-
pointed. While the number will be doubled,
such a multitude it is inevitable that there
will be here and there a second. Very
many of the poorer class of laborers lack
the mental development to protect them-
selves against either the necessity of others
for human labor to devise a plan by
which they can invariably be protected in
their work, and they are therefore a by-
word for unhealthfulness, and with so large
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has been a success, and of course it is pos-
sible that we cannot come to an agree-
ment, but we will try to do so, and we
will do it. Meanwhile the work on the
isthmus is progressing steadily and with-
out any delay.

Confident of Success.

Of the success of the enterprise, I am as
well convinced as one can be of any en-
terprise that is human. It is a stupendous
work upon which our fellow countrymen are
engaged, and there on the isthmus, and
while we should hold them to a strict ac-
counting for the way in which they per-
form their duty, we should also hold them
in the highest respect for the way in which
they are engaged and its world-wide
importance. There is nothing more
valuable to the United States than the
credit of America, which will benefit all
the world, and which will last for ages to
come. It is to be given to every American
citizen who for a specified time has taken
part in this work; for participation in it
will hereafter be held to confer honor upon
the man participating just as it conferred
honor upon a soldier to have belonged to
a mighty army in a great war for righteous-
ness. Our fellow countrymen on the isth-
mus are working for our interest and for
the national renown in the same spirit and
with the same efficiency as the men of
the army and navy work in time of war.
It behooves us in our turn to do all we
can to hold up their hands and to add them
in every way to bring their great work to a
triumphant conclusion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Towboats carrying 2,500,000 bushels of
coal left the harbor at Pittsburgh the
other night for southern ports, making
about 6,000,000 bushels sent south in
two days.

The British House of Lords has dis-
agreed on the education bill and the gov-
ernment may withdraw the measure.



AGRICULTURAL

which does not dissolve in water is
nevertheless easily taken up by plants.
The lime in ashes is also of value,
more so than generally supposed, when
used on land inclined to be sour.

Keeping the Cider Sweet.

The keeping of cider as sweet as pos-
sible represents another important task
in connection with this product. Sassa-
fras bark, or ground cinnamon, are
among the preservatives most used in
turn homes. In cities the taste is often
spoiled by too much preservative. Left
to itself, sweet cider soon becomes
hard. Hard cider is intoxicating, and,
on account of the difficulty in determin-
ing just when alcohol begins to enter
into sweet cider many temperance peo-
ple are inclined to put the ban on all
cider.

Vinegar is obtained by placing bar-
rels of cider in the sun or in a warm
cellar. The bungholes of the barrels
are always left open. Mother of vine-
gar is put into each barrel in small
quantities, and helps in the transforma-
tion of cider to vinegar. A very large
per cent of the cider that comes from
the present-day cider mill is eventually
turned into vinegar.

It is a fact not appreciated by every
one that the quality of cider, and the
other products of the cider as well, is
dependent upon the kind of apples that
are used. Those people who insist on
using the scrubs of the orchard for
cider cannot expect the best results.
In some states apples are grown espe-
cially for cider. A ripe apple and one
that is particularly full of juice will
make better cider, better jelly and bet-
ter apple butter than ones that do not
possess these qualities. Among the
common varieties of apples the Bald-
win is much desired for the cider mill.

Getting Down to Business Dairying.

The first Dairy Test Association in
New England was organized a few days
ago at Durham, N. H., under direction
of the Experiment Station workers.
The membership is made up of pro-
gressive dairy farmers. The object is
to co-operate in getting records which
show the quality of milk in the various
herds and the cost of feeding. The as-
sociation will engage an agent to do
the testing and each member will pay
his part of the expense. The plan has
been found to work successfully in
other parts of the country and enabled
dairymen to find out just what their
herds are doing and what changes are
needed. The experiment stations of
New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine,
it is understood, will encourage the
formation of these associations in all
dairy sections.

The Asparagus Pest.

Kindly insects help in the destruc-
tion of the asparagus pest. The lady-
bug, some snake feeders, or dragon
flies, and wasps and the spined and
bordered soldier bug—all these eat the
larvae of this beetle. Ducks and chick-
ens are fond of them. Air slacked
lime dusted on the dew wet leaves
destroys the pest, or the ends of the
branches where they congregate may
be cut and burned. The same reme-
dies hold good for the spotted beetle,
but his favorite place of hiding is in
the berry, so these should be cut and
burned as fast as they form.

Where Farmers Lose Money.

The aggregate value of the manure
annually produced in this country runs
in the millions. The average farmer
however is absolutely wasteful in his
care of it, neglecting even the simplest
precautions for preserving its fertiliz-
ing qualities, says Farming. In very
many cases the liquid manure is often
almost a total loss, and the solid part
that remains has been so thoroughly
leached out by frequent rainstorms
and by exposure to the weather that
its value is almost entirely gone.

Cooling the Milk.

Immediately after the milk is sepa-
rated the cream should be cooled
down to the temperature of good cold
well water. This can be done by set-
ting the cream can in a tub of water
and stirring the cream until it is of
the same temperature as the water.
The water must be changed occasion-
ally to keep the cream at this tem-
perature until ready for shipping. It
does no particular good to cool the
cream and then allow it to become
warm again before shipping.

New Wheat Popular in West.

The exports of Durum or macaroni
wheat amounted to nearly 10,000,000
bushels last year. A great part of
this wheat went to ports in France
and Italy, to be used for the manu-
facture of macaroni. The millers of
the United States are gradually learn-
ing to combine this wheat with other
grades in the manufacture of flour.
The wheat is very hard and cannot be
ground with ordinary mill machinery,
but it is claimed to make a very nu-
tritious and excellent flour.

Normandy Butter.

Great care is exercised in producing
the famous Cotentin butter of Norm-
andy, which sells in Paris at \$1.25 per
pound. The cows are brushed and kept
very clean, the udders washed and
dried, and the attendants and milkers
keep themselves clean. The milk is
doubly strained and the churning is
conducted on the best principles. No
odors are allowed to come in contact
with the milk at any time, and even the
food and water of the cows are care-
fully inspected.

All-Around Values in Ashes.

Ashes are commonly valued by farm-
ers for the potash which they are sup-
posed to contain. According to recent
experiments in Europe, it appears that
the phosphoric acid in the ashes is
also more valuable than its quantity
would indicate, since even that part

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Japan has not indulged in any war talk so far, merely added seventy-five million men to her naval budget.

Appropriation bills will still be spelled in the same way, and the figures will be written in Arabic numerals.

If anybody wants a fight, they can just read the 127th paragraph of the President's message anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains.

Nobody is denying that the moral advice of the President is usually all right. The only trouble is that we would usually rather see the other fellow take it.

Just as the animals were settling down, the President must needs give them a poke by suggesting that the packers ought to pay the whole expense of inspection.

The House was hung up for twenty minutes last week because nobody was ready to speak. Needless to remark John Westley Gaines, and Bill Sulzer were both down town.

What was the matter with the President when he asked Congress for authority to dismiss naval officers? He does not usually waste time over little formalities of that sort.

The Southern Railway officials say that what they object to is not so much the number of accidents on their road, but the amount of attention the newspapers pay to them.

The wife of a Gillette juror threatened never to speak to him again if he did not vote for conviction. Peculiar jury that, when such a threat didn't have the effect of hanging it.

If the Rivers and Harbors Congress really wants to get an appropriation bill through, they should arrange to obstruct some of Uncle Joe's pet legislation toward the end of the session.

We have official assurance that the backbone of the insurrection in the Philippines has been broken. But from the dispatches it appears that the insurrection still has some arms and legs that are doing business.

Of all the unfortunate political personal mixups that have occurred recently, the Roosevelt-Storer incident is the limit. The situation is briefly this: Bellamy Storer, recently Ambassador to Vienna, was removed by President Roosevelt last August and has printed and circulated among the members of the Cabinet and the members of the foreign relations committee of the House and Senate, pamphlet purporting to give correspondence exchanged between him and Mrs. Storer and President Roosevelt, leading up to Mr. Storer's dismissal from the diplomatic service. It is not considered good form to give out private correspondence without permission of the person to whom it is directed, still less is it customary to thus drag the President of the United States into a public controversy. Mr. Storer did both of these things and forced President Roosevelt to issue from the White House a statement branding the

Storer publication as willfully false and misleading. Back of the whole matter lies the story of a woman's ambition. This story is well known in political circles and had already caused the President much annoyance. The only wonder has been that the reason for Mr. Storer's removal remained so long a public mystery and that it was not sooner given to the press. Mrs. Storer has for a long time had an ambition to shine in the social and diplomatic spectrum. The post which Mr. Storer originally occupied in Madrid was not exalted enough to suit her taste. At her request Mr. Storer was transferred to Rome, and while there, acting upon the theory that it would further her own aspirations, Mrs. Storer induced her husband to apply to the Pope for the elevation of Arch Bishop Ireland to a Cardinalate in America. In so doing he used the President's name in preferring the request. This was the point upon which Mr. Roosevelt originally protested. He said that while he had the greatest admiration for Archbishop Ireland, he could not as President of the United States allow his name to be used in making such a request. The request was made nevertheless, and after a considerable period of correspondence, Ambassador Storer left his post in Vienna, where he had subsequently been transferred, and went to Egypt, declining to answer any of the President's letters and taking no notice of official communications from the State Department. Following a long term of absence from his post, he was summarily removed. The Storers came back to this country and the Ex-Ambassador has just given out a portion of the correspondence between himself and the President, which the President bluntly characterizes as false and misleading in many essential particulars. The whole incident is unfortunate and puts Mr. Roosevelt in the position of being forced to reply to an accusation which he would much rather have left unanswered. It shows at the same time the danger of an American woman mixing in political affairs, and is not apt to help Mr. Storer in the campaign for reinstatement in public esteem which he had mapped out for himself.

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expelling Colds from the sys-
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August Stolzmann to Henry Rehm
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ville twp, w d 370 00

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11 blk 1, Nixon's sub in Tiffany
and Fraser's sub, Waukegan, w d
Geo S Brown to N P Jensen, lot
47, Washington Park, Wauke-
gan, w d 375 00

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son, lot 13 and part lot 6,
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Mary Byer, lot in ne 1/4 sec 32,
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coln, 1 acre in se 1/4 sec 28, Cuba
twp, w d 50 00

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Condon, lot 4 blk 6, Exmoor ad,
Highland Park, w d 400 00

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Smole, lot 17 blk 18, Washburn
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H W Cook and wife to Ellen M
Cook, 68 acres in sec 35, Wau-
conda twp, w d 3500 00

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cago Highlands, deed 310 00

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Wright, lot on east side Brain-
ard Court, Libertyville, w d 2800 00

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to Nancy J Clark, tract of land
in a 1/2 sec 11, west Antioch twp,
deed 750 00

F S Hebard to Hibernian Bank-
ing assn, lots 30 31 blk 49,
Washburn Park, deed 1 00

J W Murray and wife to E J Hig-
ley, lot 13 blk 1, Kuebker's sub,
Libertyville, w d 528 00

Barney Behm and wf to Frank
Behm, undivided 1/2 160 acres in
secs 2 3 10, Fremont twp, w d 1800 00

Wm Doyle and wf to Frank Behm
undivided 1/2 160 acres in secs
2 3 10, Fremont twp, q c 300 00

A C Thompson and wf to G W
Carr, lot 1 blk 86, Highland
Park, w d 1100 00

Fred Kuebker and wf to C E Dud-
ley, lot 16, County Clerk's sub,
Libertyville, w d 400 00

J S Gridley and wife to Alfred
Standiford, 2 1/4 acres in sec 14,
Vernon twp, w d 100 00

Patrick Hogan to Martin Hogan,
part of e 1/2 secs 5 15, Newport
twp, w d 1 00

Agnes Paglejoen to Martin Svete,
lot 12 blk 16, Washburn Springs
q c 1 00

Susan H Parker to E F Gartley,
lot on north side Grand ave,
Waukegan, w d 440 00

Sophia E Quinlan to David Nelson,
easterly 62 ft lot 333, Lake For-
est, w d 8000 00

David Nelson and wf to J M Daw-
ey, undivided 1/2 easterly 62 ft
lot 333, Lake Forest, w d 4000 00

Anna Bils et al to Frank Kaszi,
lot 4 blk 3, Brittain's sub, Wau-
kegan, deed 325 00

Dorothea Bils to Frank Kaszi, lot
4 blk 3, Brittain's sub, Wauke-
gan, q c 175 00

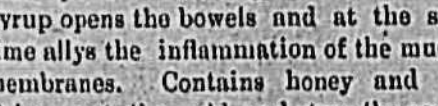
R C Evans and wf to Sarah Cas-
well, lot 5 blk a, Highland
Park, w d 7500 00

Elizabeth B Woodbridge to Jan
Kurovski, lot 16 blk 2, Wood-
bridge's sub, North Chicago, w d 300 00

What He Would Do.
"I wish I had money enough to buy
an automobile."
"What kind of one would you get?"
"I'd get a spanking team of horses."

Open the bowels and get the cold out of
your system. Kennedy's Laxative Cough
Syrup opens the bowels and at the same
time allays the inflammation of the mucous
membranes. Contains honey and tar.
Drives out the cold and stops the cough.
Absolutely free from any opiates. Con-
forms to the National Pure Food and Drug
Law. Pleasant to take. Sold by J. H. Swan.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED



C. F. INGALLS
Jewellers and Opticians,
112 Genesee St. Waukegan, Ill

To Satisfy a Grudge.

Sir Thomas Lipton, apropos of
bachelorhood and marriage, said in an
after-dinner speech in Chicago:

"Bachelors, I admit, are villains,
but it is a shame to play such tricks
on them as it is customary to do."

"A nasty trick was played on a
bachelor friend of mine at a dance.
A lady was reproaching him for never
having married, when her husband,
a little bored, perhaps, said gruffly:

"He says he could have cut me
out and married you if he wanted to."

"The lady started.
"Indeed!" she cried. "Why didn't
he do it, then?"
"He says he owed me a grudge,"
the husband explained with a chuckle."

English and American Manners.

British frankness of speech makes
the English man or woman say things
that appear indelicate to us, says a
writer in Harper's Magazine. They
consider us prudish, while we think
them a little coarse—everything de-
pends upon the point of view! There
is a primness of speech and manner
which is indicative of a half-way stage
of culture, it is true. The woman who
sustains a fracture of her nether limb
at a refinement, but goes over the
border line into affectation. Surely
this is to be preferred to the twen-
tieth century fad of discussing a la
Bernard Shaw, topics from which our
mothers shrank with horror!

Oratorical Points.

Sir Robert Purvis, addressing his
old constituents at Peterborough,
Eng., in defense of an act of parlia-
ment under whose operation some of
them had gone to prison for a week,
said: "That, gentlemen, is the mar-
row of the education act, and it will
not be taken out by Dr. Clifford or
anybody else. It is founded on a
granite foundation and it speaks in a
voice not to be drowned by sectarian
clamor." In an address to Kaiser
Wilhelm's father a Rhineland mayor
said: "No Austria, no Prussia, one-
only Germany. Such were the words
the mouth of your Imperial majesty
has always had in its eye."

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will
cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor.
It is a regular scalp-medicine.
It quickly destroys the germs
which cause this disease.
The unhealthy scalp becomes
healthy. The dandruff disap-
pears, had to disappear. A
healthy scalp means a great deal
to you—healthy hair, no dan-
druff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Catarrh of the nose and throat should
lead you to at least ask us for a free trial
box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. Nothing
so surely proves merit as a real, actual test—
and Dr. Shoop, to prove this, earnestly de-
sires that we let you make that test. This
creamy, snow white healing balm soothes
the throat and nostrils and quickly purifies
a foul or feverish breath. Call and in-
vestigate. All dealers.

Back-ache, cold hands and feet, rheum a
tism and kindred ailments caused by im-
proper action of the kidneys yield readily to
a short treatment of DeWitt's Kidney and
Bladder Pills. They quickly drive the poi-
sons from the system and thus afford relief.
A week's treatment for 25c. Recommended
and sold by J. H. Swan.

"New Home" and "Standard" SEWING MACHINES

Oliver Typewriter

Sewing Machines and Typewriters on
EASY PAYMENTS

J. C. JAMES, JR.

ANTIOCH - - - ILLINOIS

JOHN E. SIBLEY

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Will furnish all kinds of

LUMBER

in carload lots for building purposes and at prices
that will astonish you

See him before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN E. SIBLEY, Antioch, Ill.

TO SECURE A GOOD XMAS GIFT

Call at Wm. Keulman's Jewelry Store. Everything known
in jewelry from a bone collar button to a diamond ring.

WATCHES

If you want a good Watch buy
an Elgin or Waltham 17 jewel in
a Boss, Crescent or Crown 14 kar.
gold filled case. Assorted designs.

Hunting, only - - - \$21.00
Open Face, only - - - \$18.50

Can furnish any size in various
grades at lowest possible prices.
Call and obtain prices.

O size Ladies Watches, solid
14 kar. gold, assorted
designs, warranted, with
Elgin or Waltham move-
ment, at - - - \$20.00

I have on hand other qualities
of gold filled, silver, gun metal
and nickle watches. Come and
get prices.

New England Watches

Ladies Gold Filled, warranted
15 years - - - \$8.50
Ladies Sterling Silver - \$6.50
Gents Nickle, \$2.50 to \$3.75

Come and hear the new Victor
Talking Machine; also get your
records, only 60c for 10-inch.

COME AND GET PRICES

CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR POST CARDS
WITH EVERY PRESENT YOU SECURE A CHRISTMAS GREETING TAG

W. M. KEULMAN

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

112 Genesee St. Waukegan, Ill

Seldom Wear Out

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain
Pills relieve pain—not
only once, but as many
times as it is necessary to
take them. Many persons
who suffer from chronic
ailments find in them a
source of great relief from
the suffering which they
would otherwise be com-
pelled to endure. Their
soothing influence upon
the nerves strengthen
rather than weaken them.
For this reason they sel-
dom lose their effective-
ness.

"I am 62 years old and have suffered
for 42 years from nervous troubles,
rheumatism and neuralgia, palpitation
of the heart, shortness of breath,
sleeplessness, and pain around the
heart. The Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills
have been a blessing to me. I don't
know what I should do without them,
and they are the only remedy I have
ever used that did not wear
out in less time than I have been us-
ing them, or else the injurious results
were such that I would be obliged to
cease their use."

MRS. S. C. ROBINSON,
27 Carter St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by
your druggist, who will guarantee that
the first package will benefit. If it
fails, he will return your money.
25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 17—Butter firm at 31 1/2c. Output of the week, 643,000.

Chas. Sibley spent Monday in Waukegan.

Fresh ties for Christmas at Chase Webb's.

H. Bock was a Waukegan visitor on Monday.

Buy your boy a sweater for Christmas, at Chase Webb's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morley were Chicago visitors on Tuesday.

J. C. James, Jr. was a business visitor in Waukegan on Monday.

Good warm, lined mittens and gloves for Christmas at Chase Webb's.

Geo. Gollwitzer was transacting business in Chicago on Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garret on Monday December 17, a baby girl.

A good suit of clothes is not bad for a boy for Christmas. Chase Webb.

New and second hand pianos for sale or rent. Prices always right. L. B. Grice, 2011

Ired Wright from Gages Corners spent the fore part of this week with Antioch friends.

Mrs. Fred Larson of Kenosha spent the latter part of last week with friends in Antioch.

We are still closing out our stock of dry goods at greatly reduced prices. Thayer & Hembrook.

There will be morning and evening services at the usual hours at the M. E. church next Sunday.

F. K. Shottliff of Silver Lake, spent the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week with friends at this place.

For Sale or Rent—A room house, chicken house, barn and one acre of land, just north of the village. J. C. James, Jr.

What is nicer than a fine rocker for your wife for a Christmas present. A fine line just received at Osmond's furniture store.

Mr. Wm. H. Hage of Solon Mills spent the latter part of last week and the fore part of this week with relatives at this place.

On Thursday of last week Mrs. D. Ferris was suddenly called to Chicago by the serious illness of her friend, Miss Anna Butler.

Harry Osmond was chosen to act as juror in Waukegan this week, but was excused on his duties as an account of business matters.

The Ladies Aid society wish to express their thanks to the merchants who contributed to their bazaar and to all those who helped in any way to make the event a success.

We have opened a feed mill on the road between Fox Lake and Lake Villa, and are prepared to do grinding on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Pitman Bros. 16w2

The Fox Lake resorts are to be legalized by means of the dram shop license, the village having voted to incorporate to enable it to raise revenue by means of the license. This vote was 89 and there was one defective ballot, making the vote 88, all in favor of the incorporation.

At a meeting of the Eastern Star on Wednesday evening of last week, the annual election of officers took place. The following were elected: Worthy Matron, Mrs. E. C. Sabin; Worthy Patron, Mr. Boris Overton; Associate Matron, Mrs. C. A. Powles; Conductress, Mrs. B. R. Hoyer; Associate Conductress, Miss Minnie Lux; Secretary, Mrs. H. Grimm; Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Farrier.

On Saturday morning of last week occurred the death of Mrs. Charley Hoge, at a hospital in Chicago where she had been taken for treatment. Besides her husband and three children, the oldest of whom is about four years of age and the youngest only a few weeks old, she leaves to mourn her loss her father and sisters in Chicago and many friends at this place. The funeral was held in Chicago on Monday.

Notice

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle on or before December 26, 1906, or account will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Thayer & Hembrook.

It is a mistake to use a violent cathartic to open the bowels. A gentle movement will accomplish the same results without causing distress or serious consequences later. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are recommended. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Notice of Application for Probate of Will

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss
LAKE COUNTY, ss

To Martha James, Neil Hesselgrave, Phoebe Gibbs and the unknown heirs at law and legatees, so far as known, of Joseph Howden, deceased, late of Antioch, Lake County, Illinois. You are hereby notified that application has been made to the County Court of Lake County, Illinois, for the probate of the will of Joseph Howden, deceased, and that the hearing of the proof of said will has been set by said Court for the 7th day of January A. D. 1907, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in Waukegan, in said county, when and where you can appear, if you see fit, and show cause, if any you have, why said will should not be admitted to probate.

ALBERT L. HENDEE, County Clerk. 17w3

Notice

Miss Emmert the well known optician will be at the Lux hotel, Antioch, on Friday, December 28. Eyes examined free prices reasonable. No one urged to buy. All kinds of eyes correctly fitted. If glasses are not needed she will tell you so.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your money back. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. With out that original and highly vital principle no such lasting accomplishments were over to be had.

For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and hollow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

"ALL DEALERS"

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist; and is

wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found that the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Mr. Dooley's New Observations.

In the language of a friend, "Dooley is gittin' gayer and wiser all the time." He has never written so brilliantly as in the new series of Dooley articles which are now appearing in the Chicago Sunday Record-Herald. His views on "Me Youngs' Friend Count Doney's Love Affairs," "Th' Prisdint's Activities," and other timely observations in the new series are the choicest things the author has ever offered his thousands of admirers, full of witty sayings which will be quoted for years to come.

These "Dooley" articles, each complete in itself, will appear in successive Sunday issues of The Record-Herald.

E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, at whose laboratory Kodol is prepared, assure us that this remarkable digestant and corrective for the stomach conforms fully to all provisions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law. The Kodol laboratory is a very large one, but if all the sufferers from indigestion and stomach troubles could know the virtues of Kodol it would be impossible for the manufacturers to keep up with the demand. Kodol is sold here by J. H. Swan

Women in Business Life.

A number of women, both in this country and Europe, are successful heads of large manufacturing establishments, although there are said to be more in proportion in France and Belgium than elsewhere.

A vegetable corrective for the stomachs of babies and children with the name of each ingredient in plain English on every bottle, that is Cascasweet, the ideal medicine for the little ones. Contains no opiates. Conforms fully with National Pure Food and Drug Law. Write E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill., for the "Baby Book." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Woman's Natural Eloquence.

It isn't necessary for woman to be eloquent. By her tone and gesture, manner and glance she can tell the life story of her dearest enemy.

To have beautiful, perfect, pink, velvet-like lips, apply at bedtime a light coating of Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. Then, next morning, notice carefully the effect. Dry, cracked or colorless lips mean feverishness, and are as well ill appearing. Dr. Shoop's Green Salve is a soft, creamy, healing ointment, that will quickly correct any skin blemish or ailment. Get a free trial box at our store and be convinced. Large, glass jars, 25c. All dealers.

Wide Range of Training.

Another millionaire has married his trained nurse. The training of these professional nurses seems to be quite comprehensive in its scope.

If "taken at the sneeze stage" Preventives—a toothsome candy tablet—will surely and quickly check an approaching cold or influenza. When you first catch cold—or feel it coming on—take Dr. Shoop's Preventives, and the prompt effect will certainly surprise and please you. Preventives surely supply the proverbial "ounce of prevention." Sold in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes by all dealers.

DR. E. FORD GAVIN

Graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago Surgeon to Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Waukegan

Surgeon to McAllister Hospital, Waukegan

SPECIALIST

IN

GENERAL & SPECIAL SURGERY

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

The Removal of Superfluous Hair and Treatment of Various Blemishes of the Face Spectacles and Eye Glasses Fitted at Lowest Prices

HOURS—8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. except Thursday afternoons Sunday 10 to 12 a. m.

Office in "Cables" WAUKEGAN, ILL.

MID-DECEMBER SALE

GROCERIES.

21 lbs. fine Granulated Sugar.....	\$1 00
9 bars Lenox Soap.....	26
6 bars Galvanic Soap and 1 Palm Olive	26
12 bars Calumet Family Soap.....	26
7 bars Wool Soap.....	26
7 bars Tar Soap.....	26
0 lbs. White Rolled Oats.....	26
2 pkgs Yeast Foam.....	06
4 pkgs Egg O Sea.....	26
3 pkgs Toasted Corn Flakes.....	26
Baker's Premium Chocolate, per pkg..	14
4 lbs. best Powdered Sugar.....	26
7 cans good Canned Sweet Corn.....	26
Fancy Navy Beans, per peck.....	45
25 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.....	76
Armour's bulk Lard, per lb.....	10
Armour's Star Ham, per lb.....	16

DRY GOODS.

Standard Prints, per yd.....	\$ 04
10c Outing Flannels, per yd.....	07
15c Danish Cloth, per yd.....	12
Cortelli's Spool Silk, 50-yd spool.....	03

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois

Passed Examination Successfully

James Donahue, New Britain, Conn., writes: "I tried several kidney remedies, and was treated by our best physicians for diabetes but did not improve until I took Foley's Kidney Cure. After the second bottle I showed improvement, and five bottles cured me completely. I have since passed a rigid examination for life insurance." Foley's Kidney Cure cures backache and all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made a'one for piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding of blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see. All dealers.

Dr. James H. Reading,

..DENTIST..

Central Block Antioch, Illinois

J. C. JAMES, JR.,

UNDERTAKER.

Licensed Embalmer

Licensed by the State Board of Health

HOLIDAY EXHIBITION

M. Field & Co's spool Silk, 50-yd spool..	03
7 spools Thread.....	26
2 spools Satin Gloss Crochet Thread....	10
3 papers best Brass Pins.....	05
2 papers nickel plated Safety Pins.....	05
Childs fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs....	01
Mennen's Talcum Powder.....	12
25c bottle Graves Tooth Powder.....	10
Sewing Machine Needles, each.....	01
Knitting Needles, set of 4.....	01
President Suspenders, per pair.....	33

CANDY, NUTS, FRUIT

Broken Mixed Candy, lb.....	08c
Peanut Taffy or Brittle, lb.....	10c
Choice Mixed Candy, lb.....	06c
Chocolate Cream Drops, lb.....	14c
Chocolate and Maple Fudges, lb.....	15c
Fancy Small Sugar Mixed, lb.....	18c
Dipped Caramels, lb.....	18c
Fresh Mixed Nuts, lb.....	08c
Orion Seeded Raisins, lb.....	10c
Naval Oranges, per dozen.....	15c
Bananas, per dozen.....	10c
Fancy New York Eating Apples per peck.....	25c
9 lbs. Sweet Potatoes.....	25c

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 53 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—ANTIOCH STATION.

GOING NORTH	Ar. Antioch.
8:25 AM—No. 5, Daily ex. Sunday 10:40 AM	
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex. Sunday, 3:34 PM	
4:30 PM—No. 15, Daily.....	6:28 PM

GOING SOUTH	Ar. Chicago.
7:38 AM—No. 14, Daily.....	10:20 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday, 1:46 PM	
4:34 PM—No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday, 6:35 PM	
8:17 PM—No. 2, Daily.....	10:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave trains Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 at the Antioch Station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

SOL LAPLANT, M. W.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557, M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

C. M. MANLEY, V. C.

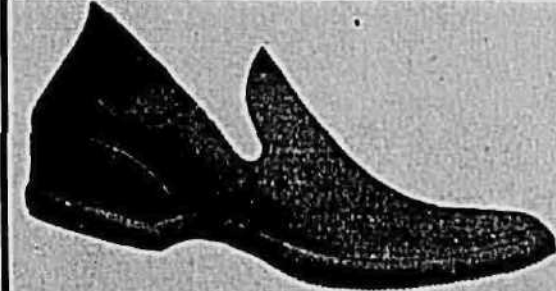
J. C. JAMES, JR., Clerk.

JOHN ENGMAN

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

APPROPRIATE XMAS GIFTS

Nothing makes a more useful and acceptable Christmas Present than a fine pair of Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Artics, Felt Boots, German Sox or Rubber Boots. You will find the most complete sorted line at our store, and best as in Antioch. And we can fit any foot, difference and we can make no how large or how small it may be. Our prices, too, are within the reach of all. Call and inspect our line before purchasing.



and best as in Antioch. And we can fit any foot, difference and we can make no how large or how small it may be. Our prices, too, are within the reach of all. Call and inspect our line before purchasing.

We guarantee the most perfect satisfaction and fit.

It is a pleasure to show goods



JOHN ENGMAN

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

The Child of the Cave

By FRANK BARRETT

CHAPTER I.

One morning when I went to my customary place in the library I found a glove upon my table. With a thrill of delight I recognized it, and glanced eagerly round expecting to see Miss Duncan with a book in one of the cozy chairs. My heart fell; there was no one in the room but myself. She must have come in to write a letter and left the glove there by accident. I took it up and put it to my lips. It was soft and cool and sweet, with a delicate scent of spring flowers. I laid it on my palm and looked at it. There was the form of her hand in it; it had the tint of a fair skin. But oh, in color, texture, form and sweetness how poorly it represented the dear hand that had worn it; it was charming to the senses only because it suggested something infinitely more adorable.

With some such rhapsody as this I pressed the glove to my lips again, and then, startled by a sound, I turned and found myself face to face with Miss Duncan, who had come back for her glove. There it was, within an inch of my lips. The position was embarrassing. What was to be done? Would she take the glove with my kiss upon it, or would she turn her back on me and leave the room in indignation? She took neither course, but stood there with a deep blush on her face and an unspeakable tenderness in the glance that met mine, and then she dropped her eyes, but still she stood there. It was a confession of love that I had not dared to hope for.

"Will you let me keep this glove till I have told your father what has happened?" I asked.

"Yes, Bernard," she answered, lifting her eyes to mine and speaking quite firmly.

I led her to the window that opened on to the lawn, and for a moment before we parted our hands clung together as those clinging will never meet again. As I turned from the window the door opened and Sir Henry Duncan entered the room with the quick, abrupt movement habitual to him. He glanced suspiciously at me, for he might have seen his daughter crossing the lawn beyond, and then stood thunderstruck on catching sight of her glove in my hand.

"What on earth does this mean, Mr. Thorne?" he asked in a peremptory tone. I was unprepared with anything clever to say, and answered with the plain truth:

"Sir Henry, I am in love with your daughter, and this is her glove which she has suffered me to keep."

"Are you mad?" he asked, after looking at me in silence for a space.

I thought that madness might be an excuse for not loving Miss Duncan, but I did not say so, and he continued in growing anger:

"Do you forget what you are, and what my daughter is? Do you know what she is to me? Do you think I am careless of her happiness or her interests? Answer me."

"No, Sir Henry, I do not forget what I am. I am your secretary, your servant, with nothing beyond the wages I earn. Your daughter has a fortune in her own right and is heiress to another. I know that she is dearer to you than your life, and that you would sacrifice everything for her happiness and honor. I may add still more to the disparity between us. She is of gentle if not noble birth; my forefathers were smugglers, and two of them are now living within five miles of this house."

"And yet," said he slowly and with withering scorn, "you dare to think of taking my daughter from me and making her your wife! Knowing what you are, you have meditated, dragging her down to your level! Knowing what she is, you have had the insolence to offer her your love—you have taken the glove from her hand! The sight of the glove maddened him. 'Give me that glove,' he cried, advancing on me with white fury; 'give it to me,' he repeated it in a still higher tone as I drew it back. I thought he meant to take me by the throat, when suddenly he checked himself, and turning his back upon me stood silent, trembling with the effort to control his passion.

He was a man of strong emotions, which he habitually kept under control by constant watchfulness and timely effort of will. Only once before had I seen him give way to unbridled anger, and then, as on this occasion, the outburst sprang from an event which seemed to threaten his daughter's welfare. Then also by a supreme effort he governed his fury at a point when it menaced homicide. He was comparatively calm when he faced me again, but his forehead was beaded with sweat and his face was ashy gray.

"How long has this been going on?" he asked hoarsely.

"I have loved your daughter three years—ever since I came into the house. I did not meditate making her my wife. If she had given me any reason to hope, by one word or look, I could not have kept my secret. I could not have stayed here."

"That is to say that you keep your secret no longer do you hope?"

"Yes."

"Hope what?"

"Hope one day to make your daughter my wife. Listen to me, Sir Henry. I have shown my position at its worst. I have told you that my mother's parents were smugglers, but my father was an honest man. Your daughter can say no more for you than that. My character is unstained. I claim moral equality with any man that lives; what more than love and honor do you wish for in the man who must one day be your daughter's husband?"

"What more?—position, wealth. Your moral excellence should enable you to see that you cannot maintain my daughter in the station to which she has been

accustomed on the salary of a secretary. Would you ask your wife to pay your tailor's bill?"

"I must have money," I said, with a faltering voice. "I never thought of that."

"You should have thought of that before you asked my daughter to be your wife."

"I have not asked her, and," I added, plucked by his tone, "I will not until I can lay a fortune at her feet."

"Now, I believe that you are a man of principle," said Sir Henry, giving me his hand with a cynical smile. "I am told there is a perfect Golconda in South Africa. I advise you to go there and find your fortune."

"I will make my fortune or never see my love again," I said to myself in desperation as I turned my back on the Chase; but in my heart I felt it was a forlorn hope.

CHAPTER II.

I had lodgings in an isolated cottage which had once been a tollhouse on the old London road, just outside the park gates of the Chase. My landlady, Mrs. Benham, was an old gentlewoman and a widow, with a son at sea. She was sitting at her tambour frame by the parlor window and rose in astonishment when the latch of the garden gate clicked, to see me at such an unusual hour. I had been her sole companion for three years, save at those rare intervals when her son made a flying visit; and when she heard that I had come to pack up my belongings and leave her she burst into tears, confessing that it grieved her more to lose me than her own son. But seeing that I had a sore trouble of my own to bear, she, like a true woman, thrust her own grief aside and did her best to give me hope and courage. I got the parting over as quickly as possible, and then with a small portmanteau, which contained all the personal effects that I needed, I struck out across the downs in the direction of Sandhaven. The brisk sea breeze revived my spirits, and by the time I reached the cliff path a dozen hopeful projects were revolving in my mind.

I flattered myself with the reflection that I was in a far better position to make my way in the world successfully than many others who had won fortunes, for besides energy, strength and health, and a strong incentive to make the most of them, I had over fifty pounds in my pocket and a little property, which I resolved to turn into money at once. This property consisted of a cottage and a few acres of ground under the cliff, midway between Sandhaven and Towerbridge. It was called the Half-way House, and had quite a romantic history. Originally it belonged to my great-grandfather, Peter Beamish, and a desperate rascal he was, according to all accounts. Even now, at the age of 94, the oldest and most disreputable inhabitant of Bonport, signs of indomitable will, cunning and recklessness were evident in the great hooked-nose that almost met his chin, the dark slits of eyes gleaming like jet under the shaggy white penthouse of his overhanging brows, and in the quick, abrupt, decisive movements of his shrunken old limbs. He was a tyrant in his domestic relations and would have no women or children in his house. When his son Ben married, the wife was sent to live with her mother-in-law in Sandhaven; and Ben was permitted to go and see her on Sundays, unless business prevented. In comparison with his father Ben was a cherub, a sleek, inoffensive man, a rascal, doubtless, but one who would have preferred to fall in with the times and exercise his rascality in a respectable way. But there was no resisting the rascality of his father, who used him as a tool and kept him under from first to last—treating him as a mere boy when old Ben was white-headed. These two, father and son, kept the Half-way House as an inn, but in reality it was nothing but a store for contraband goods and a rendezvous for the gang of smugglers of which my great-grandfather was captain.

All along that part of the coast the soft cliff is undermined by the encroaching sea. There was a cavern on the shore into which the cargoes were run, and it was said there existed a secret way of communication between the cave on the shore and the house on the cliff. In these days the preventive service was inefficient, and the revenue men kept away from the Half-way House as much as possible, the company there using their pistols as freely as we might use lucifer matches. It was, in fact, dangerous for anyone to go near the place.

The gang was composed of rascals of various nationalities, but among them was one called French Peter, to distinguish him from my great-grandfather, who was almost as masterful as the acknowledged captain. The two Peters quarreled, and there was a split in the camp, when French Peter, to be avenged on his enemy, fired a keg or two of gunpowder in the cavern and brought down an enormous slice of the cliff, completely choking the cavern and making it unapproachable from the sea. That ruined English Peter and his faithful adherents; and, his occupation being gone, he sold the cottage to my father, who had then lately married Susan Beamish, my grandfather's only child.

My father was captain of a coaster. He was wrecked soon after my birth, and my mother, taking her loss to heart, died a year after, leaving the cottage and all that she possessed to me by will. Just then my great-grandfather came to grief and got seven years' imprisonment, and my grandfather, seeing that smuggling was no longer a profitable vocation, reformed.

He had always hankered after a sneaking, safe, respectable way of living, and being released from thraldom to his father, he took possession of the Half-way

House, signed the pledge—several times—and undertook to bring me up in the way I should go.

When my great-grandfather came out of prison he was disgusted with the change in men and manners that had taken place during his seclusion. The day of smuggling was past. He refused to dwell in the Half-way House, declaring that the smell of whitewash made him sick. How he lived was a mystery. He spent a great part of his days and nights in the almshouse for comfort in the villages round about; sometimes he was to be seen sitting on a spar at the end of the pier at Bonport, scowling out at the sea, but regularly every month he came over to the Half-way House and stayed there for two days to "let the boy go out for a bit of a vacation," as he put it. And old Ben availed himself of this opportunity, going off to some village where he was not well known. But why they should never leave the house together was a fact that often perplexed me.

And now, reaching the crest of Deadman's Point, I saw the square, one-story cottage on the cliff, with the sea bursting over the detached mass at its base, which marked the close of evil days.

To my surprise I found the doors locked and the blinds drawn when I reached the cottage. There was no response to my knock, and I was beginning to think that my grandfather for once had left the cottage unguarded when the rattle of a piece of mortar on the tiles caused me to lift my eyes, and I caught sight of my grandfather peering through the half-opened shutter of the dormer window in the roof.

"I'm coming down, sonny," said he, blandly, finding himself perceived, and soon opened the door to me.

He was a fair-skinned, apple-faced old man, with pleasant blue eyes. On the table was a dish of smoking hot potatoes. I did not then wait to consider why he should make a secret of eating his dinner, but struck at once into a subject I had come there to discuss. In a few hasty words I told him that I had left the Chase for ever and was going abroad. He looked at me in mute astonishment for a moment, and then, slapping his leg gleefully, exclaimed:

"What, you've done the trick and cut your cable, sonny? Well, I didn't think it was you, that I didn't. What a mortal pity father ain't here! This would have been a treat for him. And him that thinks so mean of you, too, that he always spits when he hears your name. Give it me," he said, stretching out his hand for my portmanteau eagerly.

"No," said I, "I can't stay. I must be off at once."

"Of course you must. But you give me that, boy. Oh, if father was here now, wouldn't he be all agog? Give it me; I'll warrant I'll put it where no one can find it."

"No; I shall take it with me," I said, holding on to the portmanteau, which he would certainly have taken from me if he could.

"What!" he exclaimed, "going to run your cargo in broad day?"

"I don't understand you at all."

"Well, if I didn't make sure you'd bolted with the family plate," said he, "and had come here to get your old grandfather to keep it dark till you'd got out of the way."

"I want money."

"You ain't going to ask me rent for this cottage, which your mother, if she'd had any sense of respect and duty, would have left to me, are you? Look here, sonny, I sent you to a good school and kept you there till you were rising sixteen, and gave you a education fit for a lord mayor, so as you've been able to move in the highest circles as secretary ever since, and I've reckoned it out that the expense of that covers all I ever received as trustee for Susan."

I knew exactly how much money my mother had left in addition to the house and how much my grandfather had spent on my education. There was still a balance due to me, and he had never paid a penny for the rent of the cottage. I was sure that he and his father had means besides, and so I did not hesitate to tell him plainly that I intended to sell the cottage, and if he would not it I should offer it at once to the land agent at Bonport, who had already written twice to me to know if I was disposed to sell.

(To be continued.)

Amundsen's Dog.

Captain Ronald Amundsen applied to the Southern Pacific for passage east for an Arctic sled dog, to which the explorer is greatly attached. In referring to the animal, Captain Amundsen said:

"This faithful dog, which is attached to me almost as much as I am to him, is the only one of his kind to have made the northwest passage. He is starting out on a road to-day that, although it may be better traveled than the last one he went over, may not be so much to his liking. He will have the run of a baggage car, and the officials of the road have requested conductors along the line to look out for him. Although I know he will have good care, I am very reluctant to part from him."—San Francisco Chronicle.

What He Said.

A lad in one of the London elementary schools was found guilty of a serious infraction of discipline, and was directed by his teacher to tell his mother when he got home what misdemeanor he had committed. The next morning the school mistress called Johnny to her desk, when the following dialogue ensued: "Well, Master Johnnie, did you inform your mother what infraction of discipline you were guilty of yesterday, and the reprimand and punishment you received?" "Yes'm," was the sententious reply. "Well, and what did your mother say?" "She said she would like to wring your neck for you." No more discipline reports were sent home to that mother.—Brooklyn Citizen.

On and Off.

"When was your play put on?" said the friend.

"It was put on," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "at Hartford and it was put off just before it got to New York."—Washington Star.

HAVE NO HOLIDAY.

Many Persons Work Harder on Christmas than on Other Days.

There are many persons who have no holiday at Christmas, or at least very few of the pleasurable moments on that auspicious occasion that they may freely call their own to spend in any way of enjoyment that they desire. This is especially true in the cities. To begin with, it is the hardest day of the year for expressmen, letter carriers and messengers. The express companies are crowded to the limit with packages, and every one to be delivered on Christmas day. Even the big extra force which is put on falls to relieve the press of work, and it is a lucky expressman who gets home even on Christmas night to eat his turkey with his own family.

And the letter carriers—how they must work that every Christmas card and every Christmas packet confided to the mails may reach its destination! Christmas is a sorry story for the faithful postman. And the messenger boys—what with delivering flowers and candy and boxes of jewelry, and books and hundreds of other things, theirs is a busy day.

People must get about on Christmas day, so motormen and conductors on surface and subway and "L" have to do their trick as usual.

Buildings have to be just as warm on Christmas and lights are needed just the same, so engineers and firemen and electricians and gas men have to labor for the comfort of others. The great hotels are crowded with guests, and bellboys, chambermaids, waiters and elevator men work as usual on Christmas day.

People send messages of good will on Christmas day more than on any other day in the year. So telegraph operators must stick to their keys and telephone operators to their receivers. There are just as many sick on Christmas as there is no holiday for doctors or trained nurses or druggists. The city must be guarded; patrolmen have to pace their beats. Fires are even more likely on Christmas and the firemen have to spend the day in their engine houses.

And, last of all, it is perhaps the hardest day in the year for clergymen, chorists and organists because of the services that are so elaborate. So it will be seen that Christmas isn't at all a day of merriment and ease for everybody—far from it.

TALKING DOLLS.

Latest Production of the Clever German Toyman.

One of the most striking of the new Christmas toys takes the shape of a real talking doll. In the past doll's vocabulary has been limited to such phrases as "Da-da" or "Ma-ma," sounds produced by a reed and a pair of bellows. All that is to be changed, and dolly will be able to say quite a number of nice things and carry on little conversations of a hundred words or more and, if necessary, sing the very latest songs.

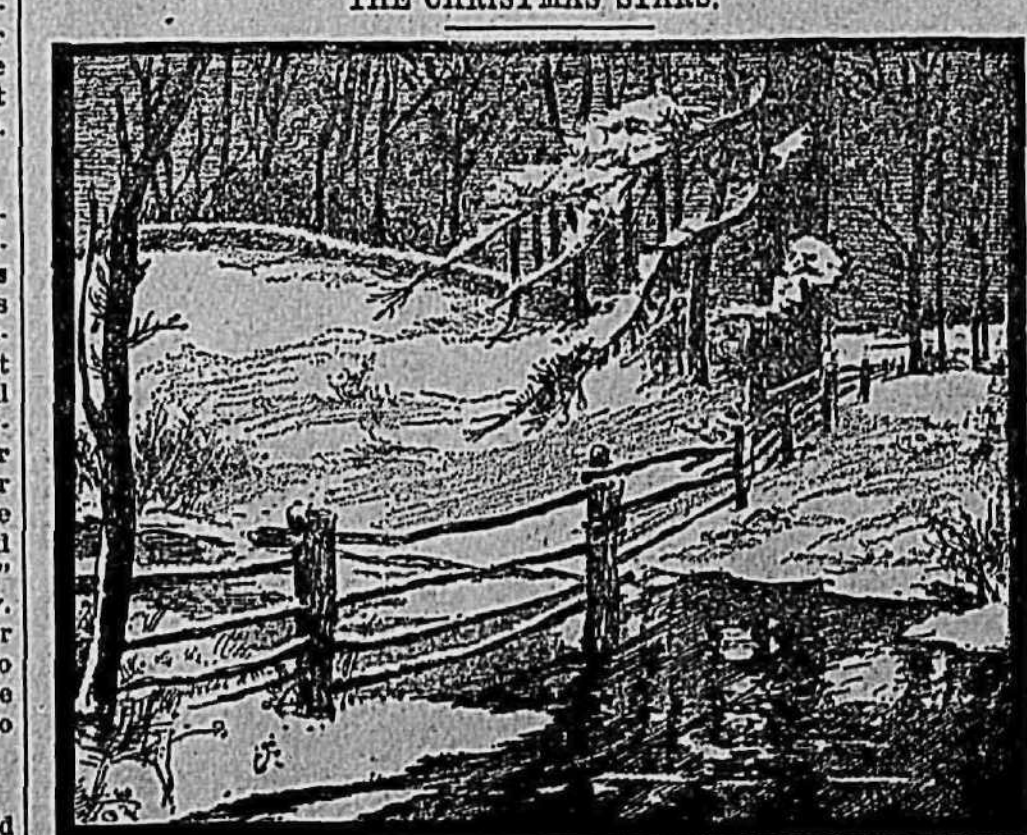
The idea comes from Germany and is really an adaptation of the principle upon which the gramophone is based. Briefly it is this: Secreted somewhere in the doll's interior will be a tiny disk machine, which will carry a record about two inches in diameter. When the doll has been made presentable and feels equal to taking part in the conversation her little nurse will simply have to place a disk in a crevice somewhere in dolly's back, an operation as simple as putting a penny in a slot, and the doll will do the rest. Two dolls, with suitable records, may easily be made to carry on quite intelligent conversations.—London Daily News.

Russian Idea of Santa Claus.



Jan. 7 is Christmas in Russia, where the calendar is of the "old style"; that is, about two weeks behind that in use in this country. This picture represents Santa Claus, or Kris Kringle, according to the Russian idea, in the attire of a priest of the Greek church, the national church of Russia, of which the Czar is the head.

THE CHRISTMAS STARS.



With whisper and rustle and start and hush. The dry leaves murmur on tree and bush. On sombre plains with boughs bent low, The Christmas stars are piled with snow. The chickadees, alert for seeds,

IF I WERE SANTA CLAUS.



If I were Santa Claus I'd bring Each shining maid a splendid ring, And unto every child the toy That represented deepest joy.

To each defunct candidate I'd stretch the season through the year, I'd give a public office where He might hold down an easy chair.

To every tolling man I'd bring The ease and riches of a King; The unrequited lover then Should never sigh in vain again.

The golfer, too, should have good cheer, I'd stretch the season through the year, So that where snow is spread to-day He still might drive and scowl away.

If I were Santa Claus I'd bring The poet rhymes for everything: The word that's now so hard to find Should come directly to his mind.

The days should all be glad and bright For every one who longs to write, I'd straightway bring to him or her A kind and eager publisher.

To every chorus girl I'd bring The sweet ability to sing; And every babe that squalls at night, Should have the food that gives delight.

Then joy should seek the widow's soul, I'd fill her empty bin with coal, And at the gay and brilliant ball No girl should languish near the wall.

If I were Santa Claus I'd bring Contentment to the sorrowing, And servant-girls should evermore Line up at every kitchen door.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

From Time Immemorial Part of the Holiday Celebration.

FROM time immemorial a tree has been a part of the Christmas celebration. It may be seen outside the traditional managers in the missals and early paintings of the preaphaelite Italian school. In the tree or near it are seen angels in flowing robes singing out of a scroll of illuminated paper the "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" or "Glory, Glory, Hal-

lelulah!" The correct German Christmas tree always has an angel or a Christkind on the topmost branch, with a tinsel star at the end of a staff, like a pantomime fairy, and if the tree belongs to a very orthodox family there is usually at its foot a small toy group representing the Saviour's birth in the stable at Bethlehem.

The lights on the tree are said to be of Jewish origin. In the ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding nearly to our December, and on the twenty-fifth day, the Jews celebrated the feast of dedication of their temple. It had been desecrated on that day by Antiochus. It was dedicated by Judas Maccabeus, and then, according to the Jewish legend, sufficient oil was found in the temple to last for the seven branched candelabrum for seven days, and it would have taken seven days to prepare new oil. Accordingly the Jews were wont on the 25th of Kisleu in every house to light a candle, on the next day two, and so on till on the seventh and last day of the feast seven candles twinkled in every house.

It is not easy to fix the exact date of the Nativity, but it fell most probably on the last day of Kisleu, when every Jewish house in Bethlehem and Jerusalem was twinkling with lights. It is worthy of notice that the German name for Christmas is *Felhnacht* (the night of dedication), as though it were associated with this feast. The Greeks also call Christmas the feast of lights, and, indeed, this was also the name given to the dedication festival, *Chanuka*, by the Jews.—New York Mail and Express.

Hard to Understand.

"Of course," he said, reflectively, "I am not making any complaint about it. All I desire to say is that I can't understand it."

"You can't understand what?" inquired his wife.

"Why you can put gilded spheres and gaudy fabrics all over a Christmas tree six feet high and four feet thick for 75 cents, when it costs at least \$18 to trim a bonnet four inches in diameter."—Washington Star.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Kimono for a Young Girl.

For the many hours that a girl spends over her books, at her music, and in her own room, when loose, comfortable garments can and should be worn, there is nothing more suitable than a pretty kimono. It combines the elements of grace and comfort to a very satisfactory degree, and it is not be-



PATTERN NO. 1600.

yond the skill of any girl to make such a garment for herself. The bright crepes and gaudily figured Japanese silks are used largely, while French or sailing flannels, and elderdown make warm and comfortable jackets. With the plain cloth, a trimming band of figured silk is used, and vice versa, the figured materials being trimmed with plain bands. Our sketch gives a charming suggestion for such a model.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.

No. 1600.

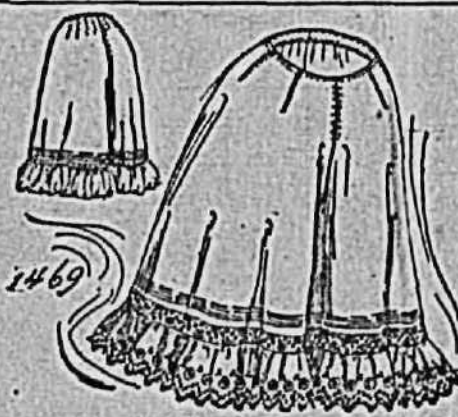
SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Full Fitted Drawers

The fashion of making drawers so full that they really serve the purpose of a short under-petticoat is an excellent one, but they must fit well around the waist, as any irregularities there throw out the rest of the other garments. This model is the most satisfactory one, the upper part of the drawers fitting the form snugly and the legs falling in full folds. A wide ounce of embroidery, at the head of which is a group of narrow tucks, flushes the bottom of each leg. The drawers are closed with buttons and buttonholes.



PATTERN NO. 1460.

These loose drawers of nanosook or cambric are very cool and comfortable for summer, and like all custom-made garments are far more satisfactory than ready-made ones, which never fit exactly right, and never seem really made for one.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

Order Coupon.

No. 1460.

SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

All Over the World.

India's area is a little more than one-half that of the United States. The greatest ranching country of the Canadian Northwest is Alberta.

The wholesale price of coconuts in Cuba is only from \$10 to \$18 a thousand.

The largest gold mine in Central America, the Rosario, produced \$1,000,000 last year.

France has a standing offer of \$12,500 for the invention of a satisfactory substitute for phosphorus.

So strong is Bank of England note paper that a single sheet will lift a weight of 100 pounds.

For wrapping up meat in a newspaper for a customer, a Vienna butcher has been fined 16 shillings.

The secret of making carbon paper and typewriter ribbons is known to scarcely two dozen people.

By dissolving a little gelatin in milk the milk can be carried in solid blocks, and would gain rather than lose nutritive value.

Cautious.
"Why do you avoid making speeches yourself?" asked the friend.
"It's better to have some one else attend to the oratory," answered Senator Sorghum. "In that way you can ascertain which of your opinions are unpopular and repudiate them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Incompatible.
"Going to the football game next Saturday?"
"No; I've quit going to football games."
"Why?"
"Because I allowed myself to become excited over them last fall, and I found out this summer that I had nearly ruined my golf accent."

Lewis' "Single Binder." The richest quality cigar on the market at straight price. Always reliable. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Revenge Is Sweet.
Meeker—It is rumored that Green is going to marry your divorced wife.
Peckem—Well, I hope he does. I always hated that man.

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or, do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

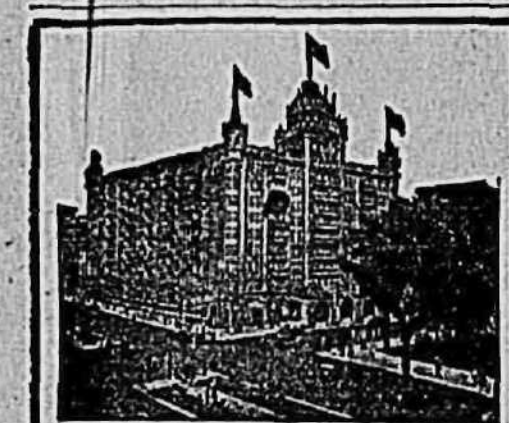
Use an intelligent thinking woman. In need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true home remedy of woman's wisdom, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to state, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper.

The formula of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will bear the most critical examination of medical experts, for it contains no opium, narcotics, habit-forming drugs, and no agent enters into it that is not highly recommended by the most advanced leading medical teachers and authorities of their several schools of practice. It is authorized to recommend the ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the same ailments for which this famous medicine is advised.

No other medicine for women's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. It is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration.

A booklet of ingredients, with numerous authentic professional endorsements by the leading medical authorities of this country, will be mailed free to any one sending name and address with request for same. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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(63 Pounds to the Bushel)
Are situated in the Canadian West where Homesteads of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory
has been made accessible to markets by the railway construction that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.
For literature and particulars address the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent, W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 10, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill. Authorized Government Agents.
Please send where you saw this advertisement.
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Furnished with Thompson's Eye Water
Care Eyes, use

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The new currency committee of the American Banking Association, after three days' conference at Washington, agreed to several propositions. One is the establishment of the 5 per cent guarantee fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, and the limitation of all issues of currency by any bank to that of its capital stock. Another plan favored by these banking experts is a tax on the emergency notes. The bankers are anxious to have it known that their effort to secure additional currency is not for making money, but with a view of accommodating the public. The bank of commission is composed of fifteen bankers from different parts of the country.

A statement has been given out at the White House reminding the public that it is the practice never to attempt to quote a private conversation with the President of the United States. The ground is taken that a man who quotes such a conversation usually misquotes, whether consciously or unconsciously, and that such an alleged conversation is not to be held as calling for either explanation or denial by the President, who is responsible only for what he himself says in public, or what he writes, or for what he authorizes officials to say. This is regarded as a warning.

No manufacturer has been authorized to place upon the labels which he may attach to articles of food the statement that the labels had been approved by the government. Secretary Wilson, who will have direct charge of the enforcement of the pure food law, desires the purchasing public should understand that any representation made that the government has sanctioned a label is without warrant. The manufacturer must accept the responsibility of arranging his label to comply with the new law, and if he does not he will be prosecuted.

The War Department has adopted a system of identification tags for soldiers. Similar tags have been in use in the British army for years. The British tag contains simply a number, which corresponds to a name on the service books and the regimental rolls. During the Boer war the tag numbers of those killed and wounded were often published before the department had identified the numbers with the names, and friends of a man who knew his number scanned the cold figures, so living to whoever could interpret them.

An advance statement of the finances of the postal service, given out by Postmaster General Cortelyou, shows a reduction of the annual deficit from \$14,572,594 for 1905 to \$10,518,995 for 1906—more than \$4,000,000, or 27.83 per cent. The total receipts for 1906 were \$107,932,782, an increase over 1905 of \$15,100,107, which is the greatest increase for any year in the history of the service.

Surgeon General O'Reilly reports that our army had 73,742 men on the sick list last year, which was a slight decrease over previous years. The British army ranks first in the death rate, with 7.13 deaths per 1,000 men, the American army having the next highest, 6.28, the total per year being 368 deaths. The Prussian army has the lowest rate, 2 per 1,000 men.

The President has awarded the night fourth medal of honor, authorized by Congress for acts of bravery by trainmen, to Edward Murray, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who risked his life to save two children at Pittsburgh last January. He has previously received a medal from the Carnegie hero fund.

The annual report of the commissioner of the general land office shows that the total receipts for the year ended June 30 were \$7,535,520, an increase over the preceding year of \$567,713. The total area of the land disposed of was 19,314,187 acres, an increase of 2,374,565 acres.

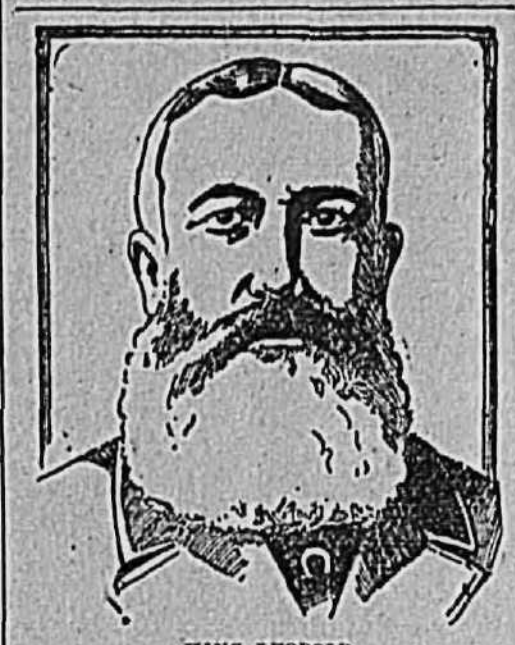
Figures given out by the census bureau indicate that the total wealth of the United States in 1904 was \$106,881,415,000, as compared with \$88,523,348,708 in 1900.

Debit of American Cities.
The reports of Census Director North shows that the aggregate debt of the cities of the United States above 8,000 inhabitants is in excess of \$1,000,000, or "greater than that of the combined debt of the national and State governments and of the counties, school districts and other minor civil divisions." The census director wants more rigid laws to enable his officers to secure the information desired.

Scientists' Recent Attack.
Christian scientists are greatly exercised over a series of articles begun in the December McClure, which propose to tell the truth about the origin and rise of their organization. Alfred Farlow, head of the committee on publication, declares that the portrait published is that of Mrs. Sarah C. Chevallier, who formerly lived in Boston and died in California two years ago, and is not a picture of Mrs. Eddy, taken in 1892. He gives out a letter from the son of Mrs. Chevallier, that it is a picture of his mother.

LEOPOLD AND HIS LOBBY.

Belgian King Said to Have Influenced Congressional Action.
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, who is alleged to have maintained a lobby at Washington to prevent congressional action touching atrocities in the Congo Independent State, is noted alike for his wealth and his immoral conduct. He has ruled in Belgium since Dec. 10, 1835, and is now in his seventy-second year. The Congo Independent State is the successor to the Congo International Association, which was founded by Leopold in 1882.



KING LEOPOLD.

and which was recognized by treaties with most of the European nations and with the United States. Leopold has made a will bequeathing to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the State, and Belgium is given the right of annexing the State after a certain period of years. The region is controlled by a governor general, who represents Leopold, and who administers the territories of the State in accordance with his orders. The barbarous treatment of the natives has been the subject of European comment for years, and some time ago a commission of inquiry was appointed, two of its members being Belgians, but no report has been made.

HEADS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.

Iowan Who Assumes Place Made Vacant by Death of Hill.

Robert G. Cousins, who has been appointed chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, represents the Fifth Iowa District and has been in Congress since 1893. He is a native Iowan, having been born in Cedar county in 1859. In 1881 he was graduated at Cornell,



ROBERT G. COUSINS.

Iowa, was admitted to the bar the following year, and has practiced his profession since that time. Mr. Cousins has served in the Iowa Legislature and also has been prosecuting attorney. In 1888 he was elected a presidential elector. His home is at Tipton. Mr. Cousins assumes the position made vacant by the death of Robert Roberts Hill of Illinois.

SPELLING IN THE MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt Used Only Sixteen "Reformed" Words.
In his message to Congress, the first since the adoption of the famous list of 300 words which the Reformed Spelling Committee adopted, President Roosevelt used only sixteen with the new spelling. They are as follows:

Thruout for throughout.
Program for programme.
Thru for through.
Thro for though.
Wish for wished.
Unloot for unlooked.
Thoro for thoroughly.
Supprest for suppressed.
Past for passed.
Discust for discussed.
Exprest for expressed.
Altho for although.
Stopt for stopped.
Thoro for thorough.
Thoroughing for thoroughgoing.
Demagog for demagogue.

WORLD WANTS AMERICAN WOOD

Exports Increase 33 Per Cent During Nine Months of 1900.

"Practically the whole world is asking for American wood and its products," says the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in a statement recently issued. The exports of this character have increased 33 per cent during the nine months of the present year over last year. During this nine months the value of these exports was \$59,000,000. This total is raised to \$61,000,000 by adding shipments from American ports to contiguous territory. Ten years ago the total value of exports of this class was \$32,000,000. The bulk of the exports is classed as boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling, and the next largest is furniture.

Interesting News Items.
Eight persons were killed and many buildings were leveled by a windstorm in Mississippi.

The Cafe Martin in New York has offered Count Boni Castellane the job of head waiter at \$10,000 a year.
With four exceptions, the Episcopal clergy of the diocese of Nebraska have signed an agreement that they will not marry any divorced person who has a divorced wife or husband still living, the divorce from whom was secured from cause arising after marriage.



What Joy They Bring To Every Home

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained, by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

Able to Quote Scripture.

Col. John Cosgrove, afterward Congressman from the Booneville district, was especially distinguished as an advocate before a jury. Defending a client accused of some crime, Col. Cosgrove in an eloquent climax shouted:

"What does the State's attorney expect? Does he expect my client, like Daniel, to command the sun to stand still and have it obey?"

Judge James W. Draffen, lawyer for the opposition, interrupted:

"May it please your honor," he said, addressing Judge James E. Hazell, who was on the bench, "I object to Col. Cosgrove misquoting scripture."
"I beg pardon," blandly replied Col. Cosgrove. "I forgot for the moment that it was not Daniel but Solomon who commanded the sun to stand still."
And that statement went unchallenged.—Kansas City Star.

TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Spent Over \$100 in a Vain Search for Health.

Miss Frances Gardner, of 360 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Gentlemen: I heartily endorse Doan's Kidney Pills, as I have found by personal experience that they are an ideal kidney remedy."

I suffered with complicated catarrhs of the kidneys for nearly five years, spent over \$100 on useless remedies, while five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in a few short weeks. I am now enjoying the best of health, have a fine appetite, the best of digestion, and restful sleep, all due to your splendid pills.
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

His Great and Good Friend.
The hoodlum threw a stone at the Japanese boy.
"If you do that some more," said the little brown boy, "I tell Mr. Roosevelt on you!"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 35 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Only Incidentally.

"What is your occupation?" asked the justice.
"I'm a packer, your honor," reluctantly answered the prisoner, who had been arrested for fighting.
"A packer? Hogs?"
"Some of 'em are hogs, your honor. I'm a street car conductor."

Steel rusts seven times as rapidly as iron.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

A New Sleeping Car Story.

Among the railroad visitors in town recently, says the Cleveland Leader, was F. A. Miller, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. He visited all of the general offices in town and at the Hollenden Hotel told a story of one of the sleeping car porters who was recently found asleep while on duty. This is contrary to the rules of the St. Paul Road, and the negro man was in trouble when found by the inspector on the Pioneer Limited. He had his wits about him, however, and in response to the inspector's inquiry as to what he was doing asleep, he said:

"I'll tell you how it was, boss. I have only been with the company a short time and before coming here I was working on such and such a railroad. The line was so rough that I could not get any sleep. Since I have been working for the St. Paul the road has been so smooth that I just could not keep awake."

Mr. Miller says that while the negro had violated the rules, he was permitted to keep his job on account of his wit.

A Fixture.

Mrs. Kowler—How do you like your new girl?
Mrs. Homer—She's a jewel. But she isn't a new girl. We've had her nearly a week.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The beds of pens in Colorado sometimes include as many as 2,000 acres, and there is one bed exceeding in size 2,500 acres.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

IF YOU WANT WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT

ALWAYS KEEP A BOTTLE OF

ST. JACOBS OIL
IN THE HOUSE AND YOU WILL HAVE A QUICK, SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR PAIN WHERE YOU CAN GET AT IT WHEN NEEDED.
PRICE 25c AND 50c

LEAD AND ZINC

Fields of the Joplin District

Output for 1906 will exceed \$15,000,000.00. The richest area of the size in the world. THE INTEGRITY MINING & MILLING CO. has just been organized by the business men of Joplin and Kansas City. THE DIRECTOR includes many of the most successful business and mining men of both cities, of the highest standing for integrity and honesty. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.00, divided into shares of \$1.00 each, non-assessable, no liability. Incorporated under the laws of Missouri. No preferred stock, no bonds. Share and share alike to all stockholders. The company owns valuable property in the Joplin district sufficiently developed to demonstrate beyond question their riches. Entirely surrounded by the largest producers. A first-class mill of 100 tons daily capacity has already been completed, ready for operation on one section of property, and the underground working well developed. We want to build at least two more at once and otherwise develop the property, and for this reason a limited number of shares will be sold at 25c. We believe it will sell for \$1.00 within 10 days, and for just very shortly, making you a profit of several hundred per cent on the investment. The plan of the company has been highly approved by many of the nonbond business and mining men of conservative judgment. \$1.00 invested in this stock is sure to prove highly profitable and as safe an investment as can be made. We want you for a stockholder—even for a small amount. Write for our beautiful illustrated magazine, "In the Rich Fields of Missouri," sets forth the details of the plan and the assets of the company, and the personnel of the corporation.
INTEGRITY MINING & MILLING COMPANY
409-5-4 Hotel Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO., or 108 Milners Bank Bldg., JOPLIN, MO.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Cut this out and send it to Integrity Mining & Milling Co., 202 Bank Bldg., Kansas City.
Please send your Magazine "In the Rich Fields of Missouri."

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Printers
I PAY CASH FOR
Second-Hand Printers' Machinery
What have you to Sell or Exchange?
T. E. POWELL
93 So. Jefferson Street, CHICAGO

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.
A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Itch and all other Stomach Troubles, Coughing, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat. New York City.
A. S. OLMSTED, La Roy, N. Y.
AGENTS, \$1 will Start You in profitable business. Send for sample of a neat, useful patented novelty, No. 51-1000, 419 N. 5th St., Omaha, Neb.
S. N. U. No. 51-1000
IN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Miss Lillie McMahon visited in Chicago Monday.

H. Gelstrup of Antioch spent Sunday with W. Van Patten.

Mrs. W. E. Hesselgrave was a visitor in Chicago Monday.

Edgar and Ray Kerr and John Leonard were visitors in Chicago on Monday.

Clara Stein who has been seriously ill with appendicitis is reported on the gain.

Miss Mamie King of Chicago visited at the home of J. J. McMahon over Sunday.

Will Van Patten, Will Lewin and Dr. Morrell were business visitors in Chicago Tuesday.

Will Sheban who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever is reported to be almost well.

Will Van Patten and wife were in Antioch Friday evening attending the masquerade ball.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss of Chicago are visiting Mrs. Strauss's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewin at this place.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Little Alvin Reeves has been quite sick.

Miss Barbara Chase spent a few days in Chicago.

Mrs. Reeves is entertaining company from Chicago.

Mr. Albert Baranum of Iowa, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Hill was entertained at Mr. Alex Marcie's recently.

The choir will meet with Mrs. Dr. Young on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Fenlon of Ravenswood, called on relatives during this week.

Mrs. Dr. Young and son Vanessa spent part of the week at Grayslake.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddlecom of Waukegan, visited relatives here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCarron left on Wednesday for Kentucky where they expect to make their future home.

Russell people are busy preparing for the program to be given at the church on Christmas Eve. Everyone must come and enjoy a good time.

Leroy and Charles Alecek and George Drake leave Tuesday for California. They will be greatly missed by all, and their many friends wish them success.

High-Flown Metaphors.

Mr. Spurgeon, the great English preacher, was a keen collector of mixed metaphors, finding a rich field in the correspondence that daily overwhelmed him. A woman inclosing a small contribution for his schools wrote: "I hope this widow's mite may take root and spread its branches until it becomes a Hercules in your hands." Pulpit prayers of ambitious probationers added something to the great preacher's store. One prayed that "God's rod and staff may be ours while tossed on the sea of life, so that we may fight the good fight of faith and in the end soar to rest."

New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. B. Waterman, of Watertown, O., rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleansers and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

"I can't make anything out of that case," began the young doctor.

"What?" exclaimed his wife.

"Oh! don't be scared. I mean I don't understand it; of course, I'm making money out of it."

MISCELLANY NO. 4, 1915.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure TRADE-MARKS, write to

CASNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Merry Christmas.

Miss Carrie Bafer went to Kenosha last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bain were Chicago visitors last Wednesday.

Mrs. VanAlstine moved into her house in Millburn last Monday.

Mrs. Philip Dietmeyer was a Chicago visitor on Monday last.

Mrs. Marshall Olett is entertaining relatives from New York.

LOOKS LIKE A ROSE THORN.

South American Insect Thus Protected by Nature from Its Enemies.

Protective resemblance, protective coloration, or whatever name may be given to the deception which is practiced by one branch of zoology upon another is to the naturalist at all times a most fascinating study. The green caterpillar in the country hedges, the moth reposing on the tree trunk, the flat fish on the sandy bottom and the stick insect on the barren twig provide in a lesser or greater degree remarkable illustrations by one of the wisest of Dame Nature's provisions against the risk of extermination.

In some cases the protective resemblance serves a double purpose. It is protective in that it affords concealment from the enemy and aggressive because per contra the victim can approach without fear.

One of the most remarkable, perhaps, is the little South American insect which bears so striking a resemblance to the ordinary rose thorn as often to deceive the most practiced eye. How it discovered in the first instance its similarity to a prickly thorn, or how, having made the discovery, it decided to use it as a means of protection against its natural enemies is one of nature's profoundest riddles.

A Western Wonder.

There's a Hill in Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to the tune of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Had Cleaned Them Up.

In his reminiscences Bishop Potter tells a story of Dr. Dudley, a hard-working bishop of Kentucky. There was a dining-room servant, whose mistress had expressly commanded that hot waffles should be in plenty for the bishop's breakfast. "After several mornings there was a pause, and the waiter stood back stiffly from his duties. When nods and winks, in crescendo, failed to bring response, the mistress said, 'John, why do you not make the bishop some waffles?' 'Huh,' responded John, 'they ain't no mo'; he done had ten already.'"

Very Likely.

"You seemed to size that man up pretty well," remarked the talkative patron.

"Sure," replied the waiter, "it's easy for us waiters to take a man's measure."

"Yes? I suppose you measure him from tip to tip?"

Bile Poison

has a very bad effect on your system. It disorders your stomach and digestive apparatus, taints your blood and causes constipation, with all its fearful ills.

Thedford's Black-Draught

is a bland tonic, liver regulator, and blood purifier. It gets rid of the poisons caused by over-supply of bile, and quickly cures bilious headaches, dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, constipation, malaria, chills and fever, jaundice, nervousness, irritability, melancholia, and all sickness due to disordered liver. It is not a cathartic, but a gentle, herbal, liver medicine, which eases without irritating.

Price 25c at all Druggists.

PASTOR POP'S WITH RAZOR

"Marry Me or I'll Kill You," Minister's Alleged Threat to Illinois Girl.

"Marry me or I will kill you and myself" is the alleged threat of Rev. Edward H. Shepley, pastor of the First Congregational church at Geneva, Ill., to Edith Wilson, a Geneva society belle, schoolteacher and fiancée of the minister, while they were out riding.

The minister drew a razor, and to save her life the girl consented. The story of the threat made known by the girl has caused a great sensation in the little city and has forced the resignation of the minister, and it is difficult to say where the charges will end. Shepley has disappeared. A bolt of



"MARRY ME OR I'LL KILL YOU!"

lightning struck the steeple of the church, coming from a clear sky, as Shepley was writing out his resignation in the study below.

Miss Edith Wilson came to Geneva from Evanston, Ill., and has always been a warm favorite. Her parents are dead. She secured a position as substitute teacher at the Geneva public school, but recently resigned.

Rev. Mr. Shepley is a single man and came to Geneva three years ago from the Bethany Congregational church in Chicago. He was an active worker and succeeded in getting the people from all walks of life to join his church. He is said to have come from Dubuque, Ia., his home, but he is known as "the man of mystery" to most people of Geneva. His age is always given as twenty-six by him when asked.

Sing and Escape Jail.

Singing and shouting bolsterously to cover up the noise of their operations, three prisoners awaiting trial at Newport, Vt., on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Norton's Mills broke through a brick wall with a window weight and escaped from the county jail.

Starved to Death on Ice Cream.

An investigation by Dr. W. H. Abington of the Argenta (Ark.) board of health into the death of A. S. Roberts, a jewelry peddler, revealed that Roberts had tried to live on 10 cents' worth of ice cream a day and had starved to death.

His Reason.



Teacher—What are you crying for, my boy?

Boy—You told me to stand here for the present, and I never got the present.—Philadelphia Press.

A Difference.



Lady—Good morning, little girl. Do you live around here?

Little Girl—No, ma'am; I'm just boarding.—Leslie's Weekly.

SEVERE ON FOOD ADULTERATOR.

German Judge Imposed Extreme Penalty of the Law.

"It is wicked to adulterate a man's food than to pick his pocket. Who steals my purse steals trash, but he who fleches from me my good health—well, he's a possible murderer."

The speaker, pushing away with horror, a dish of preserved strawberries, went on:

"The Germans actually do regard it as wicked to adulterate a man's food than to steal from him, and they punish the food adulterator twice as severely as the pickpocket."

"In a German court I once saw a shabby pickpocket—he had stolen two dollars—sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Directly afterwards a millionaire canner was convicted of adulterating canned beans with a chemical that was likely to give you erysipelas or quinsy. With us the canner would have gotten off with a fine, but the German judge indignantly sentenced him to two years."

"And I regret," the German judge added, "that the law does not allow me to make your sentence harder, sir."

Long Tennessee Fight.

For twenty years W. I. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

Down and Out.

"Excuse me, kind lady, but could you please give a poor tramp a bite to eat?"

"You poor man. Haven't you had a bite to eat to-day?"

"No, mum. Not for three days."

"And have you always been a tramp?"

"Oh, no, mum. Jest recently. I used to be a stockholder in the Standard Oil company."

Public Speaker Interrupted.

Public speakers are frequently interrupted by people coughing. This would not happen if Foley's Honey and Tar were taken, as it cures coughs and colds and prevents pneumonia and consumption. The genuine contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Warning and Invitation.

In a certain Massachusetts village the town clerk combines business with his official capacity. A notice board at the edge of the town reads: "Automobiles must not go faster than eight miles per hour.—J. Olcott, Town Clerk. Get your gasoline from J. Olcott."

For chapped and cracked hands nothing is quite as good as an application of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Put it on before going to bed, use an old pair of gloves and see what a difference the morning will bring. Sold by J. H. Swan.

How She Broke the Cup.

Signora Veronelli (seeking a spry ant)—Why were you sent away from your last place?

"Because I broke a coffee cup."

"Was that the only reason?"

"Certainly, except that on that account my mistress had a little wound on the head."—El Rio.

A Miraculous Cure.

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrietta, Pa., will interest parents and others. "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable, when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and body building tonic. Guaranteed. 50c and \$1.00 at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Daughter as a Substitute.

An old bachelor bought a pair of socks and found attached to one a paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 20 and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view to matrimony." The name and address were given. The bachelor wrote and in a few days got this reply: "Mamma was married 20 years ago. Evidently the merchant of whom you bought those socks did not advertise or he would have sold them long ago. My mother handed me your letter and said possibly I might suit. I am 18."

J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace
Notary Public

Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance

Special Agent

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

NEW PERIL FOR MANKIND.

Adornments of Femininity the Cause of Much Trouble.

With a smothered ejaculation the man clapped his hand to his eye and the pretty girl sitting next to him blushed furiously. Then she left the car two blocks before she had reached her destination. When she had alighted the man freed his mind.

"That's the second time to-day I've nearly lost my eyesight by one of those infernal quills," he muttered. "And this sort of thing has been going on ever since the spring millinery came in. I've had my nose tickled, my hat knocked off and my chin scraped until I'm sick of it. Every hat bears one of these bristling weapons, and all set at such an angle that they are bound to make trouble to some one. They are not sewed down in a decent manner, but are thrust in so the feather end sticks 'way out one way and the pointed quill the other. They look as if some one had thrown them at the hat and they had stuck there. I imagine the style was invented to prevent a woman from being crowded in the cars, for they serve to keep every one at a distance."

Just then the man dodged, but not quickly enough to prevent a long scratch across his cheek as the woman the other side of him suddenly turned to look out of the window.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Imitating Life.

News comes that Wizard Burbank has succeeded in producing an apple that is sweet on one side and sour on the other. That's just like life, the sweet with the gall.

SOAP WAS A MEDICINE.

Past Generation Had Great Faith in Its Efficacy.

"When I was a boy," said the old man, "they often made me take a little soap as a medicine. It did me good."

"Soap was prescribed in the village for cramp, for sick headache, for a half dozen complaints. The people admitted that it was a nauseous dose, but on the other hand they placed its efficacy."

"When I was taken down with anything would come out from the cake of yellow soap in the kitchen a chunk about as big as a chestnut."

"Now, sonny," she would say, 'swallow this' and she'd hold the yellow morsel in thumb and forefinger close to my lips."

"I'd begin to whimper. The smell of it and the idea of the lather that would form in my mouth—the lather I'd have to swallow—would drive me with despair. But my mother was inexorable. With stiff lips I'd eat the soap into my mouth; I'd chew the soft and slippery stuff a little and then, with a groan and a painful gulp, I'd swallow it. Horrors!"

"Horrors!" said the old man, smiling. "I can still taste those pieces of soap that were so common in the village in my boyhood."

Measure Your Ice.

If you would know whether your dealer gives you full weight with your order ice, use your tape measure. A 50-pound block should be 15 inches long, ten inches deep and ten inches broad.—Popular Mechanics.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need **Scott's Emulsion** to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about **Scott's Emulsion** is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.

Our Line of Ladies' and Men's

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS

Has Arrived and We can Show You

Men's Slippers from 65c to \$1.65

Ladies' Slippers from 50c to \$1.50

We also have a full line of Overshoes, Rubbers and German Socks. The best there are in the market at reasonable prices

J. E. ENGMAN

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad

TO

RACINE, WIS.

Trains now run through between

Evanston and Racine

EVERY THIRTY MINUTES

FARES:

Rockefe 11r to Kenosha 55c Round trip \$1.00

Rockefeller to Racine 75c Round trip \$1.30

Connection is made at Racine with Electric Cars for Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS FOR

School Supplies

COMPOSITION BOOKS

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ANTIOCH, DRUGGIST ILLINOIS